

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Visible, Temp. 9-7 (49-45). Tomorrow, wind,
de. 8-4 (46-31). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp.
de. 6-4 (43-49). Tomorrow, cloudy. ROME: Fair,
temp. 16-4 (59-39). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp.
de. 14-31 (57-30).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMIC PAGE

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	41.40
Belgium	10.5	Luxembourg	18.10
Denmark	11.0	Morocco	2.00
France	11.0	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	11.0	Nigeria	46.00
Greece	10.5	Norway	2.75
India	10.5	Portugal	10.00
Italy	10.5	Spain	25.00
Japan	10.5	Sweden	2.50
South Africa	10.5	Switzerland	1.50
Turkey	10.5	U.S. Military	80.25
U.S. Dollar	1.25	U.S. Dollar	80.25

No. 28,589

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1974

Established 1887

30-50 Kilometers Seen

Israel Said to Plot Sinai Pullback Line

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger discussed a possible Israeli military withdrawal of up to 50 kilometers in the Sinai during their Washington talks, Israeli newspapers said today.

Mr. Allon also rejected Egypt's demand to stop Israeli immigration, a cabinet spokesman said. The stories also included a report that Israel is building hundreds of kilometers of roads in Sinai to improve its logistical and operational position there. The newspaper Maariv said the roads may later determine the extent of the next Israeli pullback.

In a Washington dispatch, Haaretz said Mr. Allon told Mr. Kissinger last week that Israel "is willing to withdraw 30 to 50 kilometers in the Sinai, within the framework of the next stage (of agreements) and indicated that Israel thinks this is the depth of pullback which seems reasonable and practical."

Meanwhile, the head of Israel's settlement organization also said today that an Egyptian demand for a 50-year freeze on immigration was absurd and unacceptable.

Pinhas Sapir, chairman of the Jewish Agency, said that the statement Friday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, "is absurd and cannot be accepted seriously by any international or Jewish body."

"The state of Israel is sovereign in every respect," Mr. Sapir said, "and the right of any Jew to settle does not require the approval of any external body."

The Egyptian demand, he said, should spur on immigration "by all Jews."

Mr. Fahmy also said that Israel's only hope for peace would be to choose between the idea of a secular Palestine in place of the Jewish state, as proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, or accepting the 1947 UN partition plan, which allocated extensive sections of what is now Israel as parts of an Arab Palestinian state.

The cabinet spokesman said Mr. Allon had rejected outright the statement by Mr. Fahmy. He said Premier Yitzhak Rabin added that it posed a question about Egypt's willingness to move further toward peace.

On the roadbuilding story, the newspaper Haaretz said the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

4 Guerrillas, 1 Israeli Die in Border Fight

TEL AVIV, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Israeli border forces said they killed four Palestinian guerrillas who crossed the frontier from Lebanon yesterday in an attempt to take hostages to trade for the release of the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucel, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, and 10 other captives.

The military command said an Israeli police sergeant was slain and a policeman was slightly wounded in a five-minute battle with the Palestinian guerrillas about a half-mile south of the frontier settlement of Menara.

"From behind a bush, they threw grenades at us and we threw ours back at them," said Hussein Faris, a member of the Israeli unit, composed of Druze, Bedouin and Jewish troops, that wiped out the guerrilla squad.

"After four minutes of shooting, we charged the bush and sprayed them with fire. One of our men was wounded."

Sgt. Meir Dayan was killed in the first volley of guerrilla fire, a border police source said. He said the guerrillas apparently intended to attack one of the nearby settlements.

Rifles, Leaflets
The guerrillas, all apparently between 20 and 25 years old, wore civilian clothes and carried Kalashnikov rifles, explosive charges, food for a few days and leaflets indicating that they were members of el-Fatah, military sources said.

The leaflets demanded the release of Archbishop Capucel and 10 other persons convicted for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



DURING THE TALKS—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the start of their talks yesterday.

Grants, Credits to Be Extended

U.S. Reverses Stand on Portugal Aid

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The United States, in a major policy decision, has announced that it will launch an economic aid program for the new government of Portugal as "a positive demonstration" of "support and confidence in Portugal's future."

The action marked a significant shift in Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's own thinking about Portugal. Up to the last two weeks, Mr. Kissinger had been reported by aides to be extremely cautious about aiding Lisbon because of its decision to allow a Communist in the government.

But suddenly, for reasons not entirely clear to some State Department officials, Mr. Kissinger issued an order to work out an aid program for the Portuguese and to combine this with a public statement of American support for the military-led government.

The New York Times reported last month from Lisbon that Portugal was pressing the United States for economic aid as a condition to signing a new agreement on the Azores base, which is such an important link in the straitening of arms to Israel.

A statement issued Friday by the State Department and by the Portuguese government said that the two countries had agreed "that a positive demonstration of U.S. support would be timely and helpful."

"With the resources immediately available to it," the statement said, "the U.S. government has offered to begin at once a program of economic assistance and cooperation which will address itself to the Portuguese government's high-priority needs in the fields of housing, agriculture, transportation, public administration, education and health, and in the areas of finance and economy."

It said that the program was intended as a pledge "of U.S. government support for Portugal in its effort to construct a free and democratic society."

The dollar value of the initial aid, from available funds, will be modest, State Department officials said.

The United States will guarantee up to \$20 million in private American loans for construction of new housing and technical experts in a number of fields will be made available free of charge.

The Export-Import Bank will give "sympathetic consideration" to financing Portuguese imports of U.S. goods, the statement said. Washington also pledged to support Portugal in international bodies, such as the World Bank, and to urge friendly countries to aid Lisbon.

Moreover, the department said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

At Martinique Summit

Ford, Giscard Explore Cooperation on Energy

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 15 (NYT).—President Ford and Giscard d'Estaing held nearly two hours of talks on energy problems today after calling for joint cooperation during toast at dinner last night.

The two Presidents were reported to be moving toward a compromise compact calling for an international meeting between oil-consuming nations and Arab producers.

A U.S. official said he expected an agreement in principle to be announced at the conclusion of two days of summit talks, but spokesmen for both sides would not confirm that any agreement had been reached.

This first meeting between the two men opened in a pronounced spirit of compromise. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called for compromise in a welcoming speech yesterday and a senior American official spoke of it in a briefing on the presidential plane arriving here.

Today's meetings began in a jovial mood looking out across the Caribbean to Fort-de-France a few miles away. In addition to the two Presidents, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, his deputy for national security, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, and French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvageau were present.

Concerted Action
In his dinner toast, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that "only through concerted action will we be able to find a solution to the problem of rising oil prices." He said that preliminary action could include separate consultations among producers and consumers but that the eventual object should be "at a determined date to prepare a meeting at the same table" of producers and consumers.

And in his toast, Mr. Ford underlined cooperation among the consumer nations. "The United States is convinced that cooperation and solidarity among the consumer nations mark the surest way to reach understanding with the producer nations," he said.

In a briefing, however, a senior American official said that successful coordination among consumer nations could pave the way for a summer consumer-procedure session that would deal with such things as long-term oil pricing, development of new energy resources and ways of recycling the tens of billions of dollars now flowing to the producing nations.

Finance Discussions
While Mr. Ford and the French President met today, Treasury Secretary William Simon and French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade held separate talks. Spokesmen said the two men discussed international gold and monetary problems.

The French have been trying to rally Washington to their view that the official gold price should be increased and central banks allowed to buy and sell freely on the open market. The United States would allow the banks to sell it but not to buy it back.

There also are differences of opinion over how to deal with recycling. The European Community nations so far have shown little enthusiasm for Mr. Kissinger's proposal to establish an international recycling fund of \$25 billion.

The senior U.S. official made it clear yesterday in his briefing that Washington expected France to be more specific than it has been on the timetable for organizing a tripartite conference among producers, consumers and developing countries. He said that Washington did not care if France joined the International Energy Agency group as such, but that some form of consultation must be found because the United States would not participate in the tripartite meeting without a common consumer position.

Talks on Mideast
Other subjects to be discussed today and tomorrow include the Middle East, the 35-nation European security conference and European-American trade relations, including the huge fighter aircraft contracts soon to be awarded. Admitting that the abrupt competition between the United (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



EARLY DIP—President Ford, whose penchant for swimming is well known, enjoyed a dip yesterday at his hotel.

Walter Lippmann, U.S. Journalist, Is Dead at 85

By Alden Whitman
NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Walter Lippmann, 85, for half a century one of the country's most influential political writers, died here yesterday. He had been in ill health for some time.

He was twice honored with Pulitzer Prizes. In 1958, he received a special citation for "vision, perception and high sense of responsibility" of his political commentary and, in 1962, he received the Award for International Correspondence.

Bringing reason, clarity and ethics to the tumult and intrigue of politics, he wrote a score of books and more than 4,000 columns, nationally syndicated as "Today and Tomorrow" in a career that spanned six decades. Yesterday, President Ford said the nation had "lost a great American" and added:

"As a newsmen, political analyst and author, Walter Lippmann played a major role for more than half a century in the development of a public dialogue and in shaping a new standard of journalism."

Mr. Lippmann retired several years ago and had been in failing health. He died of a stroke, in his wife, the former Helen Byrne Armstrong, died in February. He is survived by a stepdaughter, Mrs. Edwin Gamble of Brunswick, Maine.

Mr. Lippmann's first bylined article appeared in a national magazine in 1911, shortly after



Walter Lippmann

he had become a cub reporter in unusual circumstances. At his death, some 11 million words later, he was a public political thinker of towering eminence

dell Phillips, two notable journalists who molded American political opinion in the crisis of slavery and the Civil War, were to their era. All wrote for large and appreciative audiences; all dealt intellectually with fundamental issues. But there were important differences: Whereas Mr. Greeley was a shaker and Mr. Phillips a mover, Mr. Lippmann was an Olympian—a Manhattan Zeus—as Edward Hunt, a friend in his early years, once called him.

A description of Mr. Lippmann as reason incarnate, made in 1912 by John Reed, a Harvard classmate and friend, hardly differed from assessments of him at the close of his life. The Reed description, written as part of a poem, had said:

Lippmann—calm, inscrutable,
Thinking and writing clearly
sensibly, well;
All snarls of falsehood swiftly
piercing through,
His keen mind keeps like
lightning to the true.

"He is first and foremost a child of the Enlightenment with a Gallic mind and a Gallic passion for reason," Dr. Carl Binger, a psychiatrist and a boyhood friend of Mr. Lippmann, wrote in 1958. An academician, Dr. David S. Weingast, found his writing "restrained, judicious and reasonable, and almost never alarming."

"Lippmann is out in the fight," (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Yamani Says Oil Firm Deals Caused Slump in U.K. Pound

By Juan de Onis

VIENNA, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister, said yesterday that it was the action of American oil companies and not Arab oil producers that led to a sharp fall in the value of the British pound last week.

Sheikh Yamani said that the American partners in the Arabian-American Oil Co. had sold "huge amounts" of sterling after they were notified by the Saudi Arabian Finance Ministry that all oil payments in the future when Saudi Arabia acquires 100-percent control of the company, should be made in dollars.

The quick sale by the American partners of accumulated sterling, which Saudi Arabia had accepted in the past, led to speculation in London that Arab oil-producing countries were withdrawing from sterling, and exchange rates for the pound plummeted in relation to other major currencies.

Sheikh Yamani and oil ministers from other Arab countries who attended the meeting here of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were unanimous in declaring that they wanted sterling to remain a stable currency for financial investment.

Others Paid in Dollars
The decision by Saudi Arabia to require dollar payment for oil accounts is in line with recent practice in the Persian Gulf. Iran receives all its oil payments in dollars, and the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait receive payment in dollars for all government-owned oil sold either to foreign partners in their oil-producing companies or to third parties.

Sheikh Yamani said that the decision by Saudi Arabia to require dollar payment for oil accounts is in line with recent practice in the Persian Gulf. Iran receives all its oil payments in dollars, and the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait receive payment in dollars for all government-owned oil sold either to foreign partners in their oil-producing companies or to third parties.

But in the interview with John Osuman of the BBC, the Rhodesian leader emphasized that his government was still opposed to black majority rule on a one-man, one-vote basis and would only accept limited African participation.

His statement contrasted sharply with African nationalist demands for immediate majority rule.

"Qualified Franchise"
The Prime Minister said: "I believe in majority rule with the qualification, of course, that we have a qualified franchise, but if

Smith Offers to Quit If He Is a Bar to Pact

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today offered to resign if his leadership hindered a settlement of the nine-year-old independence dispute.

In an interview broadcast on Rhodesian radio by arrangement with the BBC, Mr. Smith said he would not want to be remembered as "like an unloved guest."

But in the interview with John Osuman of the BBC, the Rhodesian leader emphasized that his government was still opposed to black majority rule on a one-man, one-vote basis and would only accept limited African participation.

His statement contrasted sharply with African nationalist demands for immediate majority rule.

"Qualified Franchise"
The Prime Minister said: "I believe in majority rule with the qualification, of course, that we have a qualified franchise, but if

Foreign Service Man
To Be Envoy to Spain
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Wells Stabler, a Foreign Service career man who is now a deputy assistant secretary of state, will be named U.S. ambassador to Spain, it has been learned.

The nomination will replace that of Peter Flanigan, whose appointment touched off a controversy in the Senate. Mr. Flanigan was accused of being involved in the sale of ambassadorships in return for contributions to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Islanders Put Aside Their Woes

Martinique Has a 4-Day Fete To Mark Its Rise to a Summit

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 15 (UPI).—A four-day departmental holiday throughout this troubled island has been declared to celebrate the coming of the Presidents from the North.

The children are cut of school, the steel bands are playing, the islanders dancing and the cocks fighting during the most significant event for Martinique since Josephine, a Creole native of this island, made it famous by marrying Napoleon.

The radio here and on the neighboring island of Guadeloupe has been providing live coverage since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived at Pointe-à-Pitre Thursday. From hillside runs and under banana trees and low downtown stucco cafés, one hears a cacophony of radio reports: "Giscard is arriving in Marie Galante... Giscard is plunging into the crowd... Giscard is at the mairie."

At intervals the "Beguine à

Giscard" is played to celebrate the great event and the listeners begin to sway with the music.

Problems He Faces

One would hardly remember that the mayors of both Pointe-à-Pitre and Fort-de-France are Communists, that unemployment is near 25 per cent, that 5,000 islanders emigrate to metropolitan France annually, that sugar exports are half what they were 10 years ago and that the island runs a \$60-million-annual deficit.

One of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's principal intentions during his tour of the islands, which have been French departments since 1945 instead of colonies as they were before, is to defuse the independence movement. The *indépendantistes*, as they are called, do not constitute a strong movement, but they have been noisy of late, particularly as the economic picture here has worsened.

Thursday and Friday, as the French President toured the villages of both islands, the opposition made itself heard. In Pointe-à-Pitre, an islander jumped on the hood of the presidential Citroën and spat on the windshield. In Fort-de-France on Friday, during the largest turnout ever seen on this island, signs denouncing the French President were mixed in with those saying, "Don't Abandon Us, Giscard."

The Communist mayor of this city, Aimé Césaire, who is also a deputy in the French National Assembly, left the island for a visit to Trinidad rather than receive the French President. When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was turned back from the mairie Friday by the vast crowds, Mr. Césaire called him a chicken.

His Premises

For the French President, it has been a visit of premises. He pleased the women by announcing that Social Security payments would now include children born out of wedlock. He announced that electrical power prices, twice what they are in metropolitan France, would be cut by half, regional autonomy would be established and money pumped in to encourage French industry to come here and keep the population from emigrating to Europe.

An industrial buildup would help the islands to escape the perils of depending on a sugar monoculture at a time when sugar production is falling off disastrously.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also promised to improve integration of the island economies into that of the European Economic Community and to "eliminate the vestiges of colonialism."

But French officials rule out a vote on independence here because, they say, it is not supported by the people. Who, they ask, would pay the deficits if these two islands were independent?

Red Cross Aides Visit Selsassie

GENEVA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Officials of the International Red Cross met last week with Haile Selassie in the house where he is detained by Ethiopia's military rulers, the organization said Friday.

Four delegates of the International Red Cross Committee went to the house in the grounds of Addis Ababa's Grand Palace to see the 33-year-old former Ethiopian ruler, a Red Cross statement said.

It gave no details of Haile Selassie's health. "We never comment on the physical condition of detainees we visit," a Red Cross spokesman said.



PROTESTING THE PROTEST—Residents of Ste. Marie, Martinique, attack a protester, right, who was attempting to distribute pamphlets critical of Ford-Giscard talks.

Ford, Giscard Stress Energy Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1) States and France was a difficult thing, the senior American official said the United States would be willing to listen to French ideas on possible future joint ventures that would guarantee sales for both U.S. and European industries.

In his toast last night, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called for U.S. support for the European Community, which he said Europeans were "patiently trying to build." He said that only if Europe "existed by itself" would it be a "sure and solid partner of the United States."

The French, among others, have begun to question whether Washington supports European unity with the same enthusiasm as in the past.

French spokesmen reported yesterday that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called Mr.

Giscard d'Estaing Friday during his visit to Guadeloupe, although they did not reveal what was discussed.

Giscard Drops in Poll

PARIS, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—President Giscard d'Estaing's popularity has dropped four points

this month and only 49 per cent of Frenchmen now support him, according to an opinion poll published yesterday in the conservative newspaper *L'Aurore*. It showed the government's biggest success in public opinion was in the field of women's affairs. Last month the National Assembly passed a bill to liberalize abortion.

Caramanlis Wins First Vote, Repeats U.S. Bases Pledge

(Continued from Page 1) exactly at neutralizing such privileges," Mr. Caramanlis said.

"Furthermore, it aims at the withdrawal of all those bases which have no connection with the defense interests of Greece," he said.

Renegotiation Bid Seen

Informers sources in Washington last night they believed Greece would seek to renegotiate agreements on U.S. bases in the country because it needed them for its own security, Reuters said. The sources were commenting on the announcement by Premier Caramanlis.

Although he did not mention them by name, Mr. Caramanlis referred to U.S. military bases in Greece, established within the framework of NATO. Greece announced its withdrawal from the military branch of NATO following the resumption of Turkish troop advances in Cyprus after Aug. 14, 1974.

The government recently sent a note to NATO calling for an examination of Greece's position within the alliance. Another note to Washington called for review of the status of American military bases in Greece.

There are seven major instal-

Japanese Warned They Face Severe Economic Trials

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Premier Takeo Miki of Japan warned the Japanese people today that they were confronted by "unprecedented trials from within and without the country" and asked them to have "courage, wisdom and perseverance" to overcome their difficulties.

In his first policy address since taking office last Monday, the Premier struck a new tone in asking for sacrifice instead of promising benefits, as his predecessors have for two decades. Mr. Miki, who spoke before the Diet (parliament) and a nationwide television audience, evidently sought to inspire rather than reassure.

He said: "What this country can rely on is the diligence, the technical skills and the brains of its people."

He said that although Japan's troubles are "common to all nations in the world, the impact of those problems on Japan is more serious than on other advanced industrialized nations."

lions run by the American military in Greece. At least 4,000 military personnel and 6,000 dependents live here because of these bases, an American spokesman said.

Agreement concerning the bases provides for U.S. military personnel to have tax-free shops, to operate an armed forces radio station, to drive tax-free imported cars and to serve prison terms imposed by Greek courts in U.S. detention centers in Greece.

U.S. Bases

The largest American base is an Air Force transport base at Athens airport. The second biggest is an American personnel concentration at Eleusis port near Athens, where six U.S. Sixth Fleet destroyers are based. There is a major Navy communications base near Marathon, north of Athens. Three bases are on Crete. An artillery unit controlling nuclear warheads of tactical missiles operated by the Greek armed forces is in Eleusis and Langada.

Mr. Caramanlis also spoke about the political system he wants to apply after the abolition of the monarchy through last Sunday's referendum. He said he favored parliamentary over presidential democracy.

"But we want to reinforce the powers of the executive so that the state and the government could act speedily and effectively," he said.

He pointed out, however, that unlike other parliamentary systems where the president was a figurehead, "I believe in the sensible reinforcing of the president's authority."

Parliamentary sources said Mr. Caramanlis is seeking a president who would have almost the powers of the French presidents and wanted that office for himself.

Cyprus Travel Limited

NICOSIA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Turkish Cypriots have begun restricting travel by visitors in Cyprus by declaring the Greek-held ports "closed."

Travelers arriving at these ports, including Limassol and Larnaca, will not be allowed into the Turkish sector, according to a decree by the separate Turkish-Cypriot administration.

The government of Cyprus earlier applied the same restrictions to persons arriving at the ports of Kyrenia and Famagusta, occupied by the Turks since the invasion of the island in July.

Oil Firms Feel Squeeze of OPEC Price Raise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth.

VIENNA, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The squeeze is on the world's major oil companies as a result of the decision by the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Friday to raise the selling price of crude 8 per cent.

To the extent that the companies are able, cut allowed, to pass on their higher costs, the consumer oil bill already raised 400 per cent in the last year, will rise again.

The OPEC countries in their two-day meeting here have taken

skillful advantage of the resentment in consumer nations against ballooning oil profits of the so-called majors.

The reference is to the eight multinational companies that control about three-quarters of the non-Communist world oil trade—the Exxon Corp., the Mobil Oil Co., Texaco, Inc., the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Gulf Oil Corp. in the United States and the British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Royal Dutch-Shell and Compagnie Française des Pétroles.

Concessionary Deals

These are the companies that operate in concessions in the Middle East and elsewhere and generally get their oil cheaper than the independents and state enterprises that buy their oil at market prices fixed by the OPEC nations.

What has happened here is that the OPEC members have lowered their market price for the latter group by about 3 1/2 per cent and raised the costs to the majors by about the same proportion.

"This is a good decision for consumer countries because we are limiting the excess profits of the big companies," said Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's chief spokesman on oil matters.

"We are trying to give the independents more power in the oil market, that the majors will have less to say," Khider Herzallah, the Saudi Arabian oil official, commented.

The meaning of these and other statements at the meeting wound up Friday night was that consumer governments would have only themselves to blame if they let yesterday's decision lead to another increase in their bills.

Some countries will be better off, for instance, 70 per cent by state-owned oil companies, which are theoretically at least in a position now to lower prices.

But with most of the industrialized world dependent in large measure on the majors, the question remains whether they will absorb the higher cost.

One of the complications is that the majors have been using some of their profits in expanding ex-

ploration programs outside the OPEC area.

In the last 12 months these programs have been relatively successful, with new discoveries expected to yield 3 million to 5 million barrels a day by 1980. This represents more than 10 per cent of the current output of the OPEC group. OPEC itself produces 60 per cent of the current output of the non-Communist world's oil.

The situation is complicated further by the process under way for some years in which produc-

ing nations have been acquiring

greater participation in oil activities on their territory.

Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, is now negotiating 100-per-cent participation with Aramco, the American-owned concessionaire controlled by Exxon, California Standard, Texaco and Mobil.

On the other hand the OPEC nations have said their new prices will stay in effect until next Oct. 1, promising some relative stability.

4 Guerrillas, 1 Israeli Slain In Battle at Lebanon Border

(Continued from Page 1)

what Israeli courts have ruled were acts in the service of el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian terrorist group.

The Syrian-born archbishop was sentenced to 12 years in prison last Monday by a Jerusalem court on charges of smuggling weapons from Lebanon to the occupied West Bank of Jordan and of contacting el-Fatah commanders in Beirut.

Police sources said the shootout with the guerrillas occurred about two hours after a security patrol spotted a breach in the barbed-wire fence on the border.

Meanwhile, Israel announced today the emergency reappointment to the army reserves of Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, the commander of Israeli forces that counter-attacked across the Suez Canal into Egypt last year in the October War.

Gen. Sharon said he will resign his Knesset (parliament) seat to allow him to regain his reserve commission. He is a member of the opposition Likud party.

Gen. Sharon quit his field command in January. He was relieved of his reserve commission in March because of his criticism of wartime commanders.

Beirut Sentences 5

BEIRUT, Dec. 15 (AP).—Two Palestinians and two Lebanese were sentenced yesterday to one year in prison each for attempting to hijack a KLM passenger plane March 14. An airport porter, who was carrying food boxes in which weapons were concealed, was sentenced to 18 months at hard labor.

Mansfield Ends Talks in Peking

PEKING, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., gained the impression from five days of talks with Chinese leaders that they were impatient with the lack of progress in Sino-American relations, U.S. sources said here yesterday.

Sen. Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, left here yesterday on a two-week tour of the provinces after 16 hours of talks with Chinese officials, including one hour with Premier Chou En-lai, who is in a hospital.

The sources said the Chinese indicated they expected the United States to take the next step toward resolving the Taiwan problem—the main obstacle to full diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington—possibly by a method Japan used two years ago.

Japan broke off formal relations with Taiwan before changing associations with the People's Republic. Japan still maintains extensive trade with Taiwan.

The sources said the Chinese indicated they expected the United States to take the next step toward resolving the Taiwan problem—the main obstacle to full diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington—possibly by a method Japan used two years ago.

Japan broke off formal relations with Taiwan before changing associations with the People's Republic. Japan still maintains extensive trade with Taiwan.

The sources said the Chinese indicated they expected the United States to take the next step toward resolving the Taiwan problem—the main obstacle to full diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington—possibly by a method Japan used two years ago.

W. German Police Raid Sect Homes

FRANKFURT, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Police raided homes of the Hare Krishna movement, a U.S. derivative of Hinduism, and arrested several members on suspicion of illegal possession of arms, tax evasion and professional begging on public streets, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said one of the raids at Rittersbach Castle near Frankfurt produced several weapons, 51,000 deutsche marks (\$20,400) in cash and sacks containing coins worth several thousand marks.

Members of the sect, who wear yellow robes and whose heads are shaved, are frequently seen in West German cities begging money from passersby.

place March 14. An airport porter,

who was carrying food boxes in which weapons were concealed,

was sentenced to 18 months at hard labor.

States' Loss On Facilities For GIs Cited

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The 300 U.S. military commissaries cost state governments more than \$44.5 million in lost sales-tax revenues in the year ending July 1, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said today.

Post exchanges, similar to department stores, meant a revenue loss of at least \$60 million, he said, although his staff said that their fiscal year 1974 figures are not yet complete for the FYA.

Along the 48 states that levy sales taxes, the staff study—similar to one of a year ago—showed that Virginia lost more than \$4.89 million on commissary food sales of \$163,153,822 that might have been made in supermarkets.

California and Texas commissaries had higher total sales on Rep. Aspin's chart, but the sales taxes did not apply to food. The lost revenue was calculated on 20.8 per cent of total sales, to cover travel and health and beauty aids, household supplies, candy and soft drinks.

On that basis, California lost \$3.57 million in revenues from \$361.1 million in sales, while Texas lost \$1.63 million from \$195.6 million.

When Established

Commissaries for active and retired military personnel and their families were established "when the military was underpaid and when posts were in the backwoods," Rep. Aspin said.

But now, he said, military pay is comparable to nonmilitary wages, with the lowest ranking serviceman or woman receiving \$6,844.21 a year after basic training, excluding health care and other benefits.

A general accounting Office report last year found that the commissaries were illegal under federal law when open in areas where food is otherwise available at reasonable prices, he said.

Commissary prices, on a national average, work out to be about 21 per cent below retail. The commissaries cost the public about \$100 million a year in direct subsidies and another \$400 million in operating costs, Rep. Aspin said.

Builders Blamed In Tehran Mishap

TEHRAN, Dec. 15 (AP).—Iran's civil aviation head, Hushang Arbab, told the parliamentary Budget Committee Friday that the foreign builders of Mehrabad Airport were responsible for the recent roof collapse. Nine persons were injured in the collapse and 18 died, the last on Thursday.

Mr. Arbab denied charges that recent alterations near the main support of the roof were responsible for the collapse. He maintained that "weak steel beams" and erroneous architectural calculations were the cause.

Iran's leading architect, Hushang Dehghan, has said that the recent lobby extension weakened the main pillar which supported the roof for 16 years, since it was completed by British consultants and Swedish builders.

Chirac Is Elected Head of Gaullist Party

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 15 (WP).—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac yesterday took control of the badly split Gaullist party in a move designed to end a comeback by the so-called "barons" who dominated its machinery from 1968 until recently.

In a hastily mounted operation, Alexandre Sanguinetti stepped down as party secretary-general at a stormy Central Committee meeting in favor of Mr. Chirac who was elected by 87 votes to 37 for the "barons" choice, Jacques Legendre.

The outcome of the vote brought accusations of "treason," "strong-arm tactics," and "humbug" from the "barons"—such former ministers or prime ministers as Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Maurice Couve de Murville, Michel Debré and Olivier Guichard.

Paid Membership

With paid membership down from a 1973 high of 235,000 to less than half that number, the Gaullist party was ripe for a takeover.

Its rank and file show little enthusiasm for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, an Independent Republican. In diehard Gaullist eyes, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is considered responsible for the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle's defeat in a 1969 referendum which forced him into retirement.

With only five Gaullists in the

government formed in May, the first non-Gaullist president of the Fifth Republic had made it clear

that he considered the party as a useful, but far from senior, government partner.



CHIRAC AT THE HELM—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac addresses the Gaullist party meeting on Saturday.

Détente in Africa May Reopen Long-Closed Zambia-Rhodesia Border

By Dial Forgeron

LIVINGSTONE, Zambia, Dec. 15.—The barricades may soon swing open on Victoria Falls Bridge as a tribute to détente in southern Africa, and as a reason for it. Zambia and black independent Africa lie north of the soaring span, and white-dominated Rhodesia and South Africa to the south. The governments hate one another's politics but need one another's trade.

Now, with Rhodesia reaching détente with its guerrilla enemies, Zambia is expected to open the closed border. It will be termed a gesture of goodwill. But it will bring Zambia the Rhodesian foodstuffs it desperately needs and cannot afford to buy elsewhere.

Then, perhaps, peace will come to the tense shores of the Zambezi.

Seven persons have been killed since 1973 in gunfire across the gorges downstream of the bridge. To get across the river, travelers now have to go 50 miles upriver to one of Africa's most complicated and dangerous borders—a four-country confluence where the

last incident touched off gunfire. Livingstone, Zambia, and Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, are separated by the gorge of the falls, 10 miles apart across the bridge. To get from one city to the other now takes six hours.

But smuggled freight and determined travelers make it. A detour through Botswana has been the back door between black and white Africa since the bridge was closed in 1972.

A paved road leads 40 miles west, through Zambia's lush river bank country, to the border post of Ungula. The river is gray, swift, 300 yards wide.

Across the river lies Botswana. To its left a chain-link fence marks the Rhodesian border. To its right is the point of the Cesspit Strip, part of South African-controlled South-West Africa (Namibia). The point where the four nations meet is vague. South Africa insists it lies at an imaginary point in midriver.

Last week, on a hot, sunny day between downpours of a new rainy season, African travelers waded under a huge baobab tree for the barge-like ferry. A larger

ferry carried a truck and trailer of goods, supposedly destined for Zaire, but probably headed for Zambia's black market in Rhodesian goods.

Only one older was visible, on the Zambian side. But along the banks, out of sight, were units of the Zambian and Rhodesian Armies, the South African police, Botswana border guards and guerrillas of two black nationalist movements.

Botswana, a poor, thinly settled land surrounded by white-run Rhodesia, South Africa and South-West Africa, keeps its borders open with everyone. Its northern tip touches the river, and by crossing 1 1/2 miles through Botswana to Rhodesia travelers can circumvent the closed Zambia-Rhodesia frontier.

Although people cannot cross the border, freight can. Freight for Zaire, or from South Africa can cross the bridge.

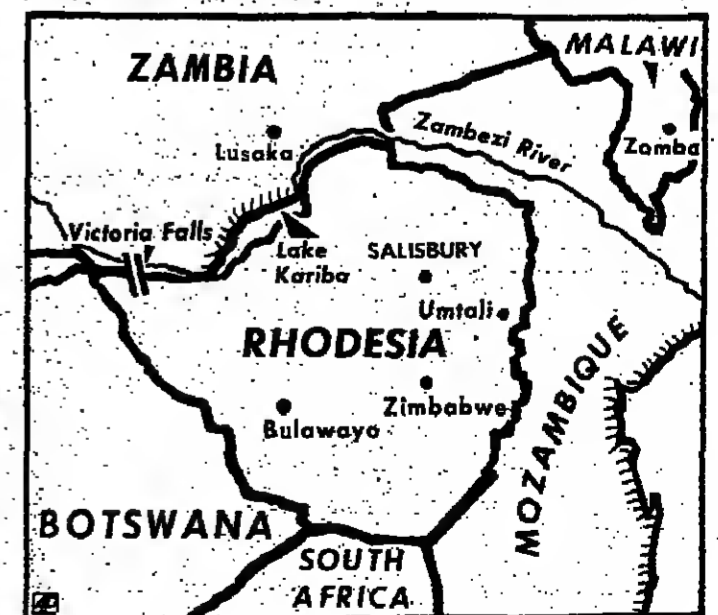
Some freight can move illicitly by way of the Kamungu ferry. But only by train can Zambia get the Wanika Colliery coal from Rhodesia for refining its copper and the low-priced Rhodesian

agricultural products it needs to offset soaring food prices in Zambia.

"These two countries [Zambia and Rhodesia] have interlocking economies," a Rhodesian business-

man said. "We need to be able to sell our products in Zambia. They need what we've got. I think the politicians finally know it."

Los Angeles Times



House Congress Reopens

New House Democrats Seek Delay on Rockefeller Vote

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The House of Representatives will begin its session today with a vote on the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as vice president. Several House members plan to delay the vote until the 94th Congress convenes in January.

New Violence Disrupts Over Boston Busing

BOSTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—After brief but violent confrontation with police, a pro-integration crowd estimated by police at 100 to 200 persons rallied in Boston Common yesterday to oppose a "march against racism."

Six persons were arrested and several others injured earlier when a smaller group of demonstrators clashed with police over change in the route for the demonstration.

The march was held to support busing of Boston school children to achieve integration. City officials had denied the group a permit to march down Boylston Street, which is in a business district in the downtown area, and asked them to switch the route to nearby Commonwealth Avenue.

Leaders of the demonstration, including the Rev. Ralph Abernethy and State Sen.-elect Bill Wenzel of Boston, led a charge to the police lines, which arrested them at the start of Boylston Street. More than 100 members of the Boston Black Patrol, some of them on horseback, scattered the marchers.

Two persons were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, two with being disruptive persons, one for unlawfully assembling and one for violating firearms regulations.

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers threatened the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

crates elected in November who will be members of the next Congress. They have written to House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., to ask that the vote on confirmation be delayed.

"A self-impeached president nominated the man who became the first non-elected president in American history," the letter said. "He, in turn, has nominated a man who, if confirmed, will become the second non-elected vice-president in our history."

"The men and women who will be seated in January winners in the first national election held since the Watergate-Nixon scandal, are the closest we can come to a direct expression of the people's will. If there is to be a vote on this nomination, it should be then."

Opponents on Panel

Another move involves at least four of the 12 Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee, who voted Thursday against sending the nomination of the former New York governor to the full House with a recommendation for approval. All four are liberal Democrats, but, reportedly, several conservative members of Congress and several other liberals on and off the committee may join them.

"They want the Rules Committee to allow them to testify when it holds a formal hearing this week on the committee's request that the confirmation resolution be sent to the floor. They also want eight hours of debate before the vote."

Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif., one of the Judiciary Committee members who opposed Mr. Rockefeller's nomination, said he would tell the Rules Committee that "a more extensive inquiry" was necessary, including testimony by Dan Rostenkowski, chief executive officer of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a brother of the nominee.

Such testimony, he said in a telephone interview, is vital if the committee is to assess correctly the extent to which members of the Rockefeller family act "in concert."

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., just briefly expressed opposition to the committee's request and its approval of Mr. Rockefeller. Edward Meany, D-Iowa, another committee Democrat who voted no, said that he, too, thought that the Rules Committee should "at least allow those who have reservations to be heard."

Rep. Waldie said that he thought it unlikely that there would be a delay.

Senate Allows Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Senate yesterday authorized radio-television coverage of the swearing-in of Mr. Rockefeller if the ceremony is held in the Senate chamber.

There has never been a broadcast from the chamber. A resolution allowing the broadcast was approved by voice vote.

As vice-president, Mr. Rockefeller would also be president of the Senate.

U.S. Gas Tax Rise Soviet Figure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Brooke proposed Friday that gasoline taxes be raised 20 cents a gallon and cars be taxed according to their weight.

Sen. Brooke, R-Mass., said he would introduce legislation to impose the taxes and abolish the Federal Aid Highway Trust Fund that is used to finance 90 per cent of interstate highway construction. "The automobile is the prime manifestation of waste and neglect which has dragged this nation into its present energy crisis," Sen. Brooke said in a statement.

Federal gasoline tax is now 4 cents a gallon and President Ford has expressed opposition to an increase. Sen. Brooke estimated a tax of 24 cents a gallon would cut consumption by one-fifth.

Moynihan Sees U.S.-Indian Ties as Fragile

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (NYT).—U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan is leaving India in a melancholy mood. He says that his own task is finished but that relations with India seem fragile and thin.

Moreover, the 47-year-old Harvard social scientist, who has worked under four American presidents, is convinced that the United States is paying too little attention to India.

"This is a democracy—a huge Asian democracy and there aren't many around," he said in an interview. "Half of the people of earth who live in a society with civil liberties live in India. If that disappeared, you would know it."

"I can understand the fascination with China, but I don't understand the corresponding disinterest here," said Mr. Moynihan, whose nominated successor is William Saxton, who resigned Friday as attorney general.

Mr. Moynihan arrived in New Delhi nearly two years ago with a single task: to lift relations with India, which had plunged after Washington's support of Pakistan in the 1971 war in Bangladesh. Relations with India, he says, are now "in an equilibrium state."

"In the past our relations were volatile and unstable, up and down," he said. "We've now reached a kind of plateau. We've regressed to a kind of stable perception of one another."

Mr. Moynihan expressed some disquiet about the persistence of anti-Americanism here, his own lack of contact with intellectuals, and even with government officials, the relatively thin texture of U.S. economic links to India and the socialist rhetoric here "that makes too little distinction between socialist regimes which provide for individual liberty, and those which destroy individual liberty."

"I wish India would balance her interest in the Soviet Union with the United States and I wish we would balance our interest in China with India," he said.

There have been two years and only one congressman has come here and four senators—one stayed 16 hours and took his wife to the Taj Mahal and the other was on his way to Bangladesh and had to change planes," he said. The two senators who spent time here were Charles Percy of Illinois and James Eastman of Kansas, both Republicans.

"Obviously most people don't think it's interesting or important here, and that's wrong," he said. "They also don't think that

they'll be welcome here, and that's wrong. They're all trying to get visas to China."

"It's not wrong to get visas to China, but they should see India, too," he said. "We've spent 25 years talking about democracy and the only places we seem to be interested in are dictatorships."

"India is the largest nation committed to a free democratic society, and we should simply not forget that," he added.

Mr. Moynihan, who has described himself as a "Kennedy Democrat," is returning to teach at Harvard and work on a series of books on "ethnically" with Nathan Glazer. He faced a choice of returning to Harvard in February or losing tenure.

No Comment on Richardson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The White House has declined to comment on reports that Elliot Richardson will be named ambassador to Britain. The State Department also declined to comment on the reports.

Mr. Richardson, a Republican, resigned as attorney general last year, after refusing to fire special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The London post has been vacant since the resignation last October of Walter Annenberg.



RANCH SCENE—Today's pretty picture is from Colorado, and shows the Rockies.

Ford Hails Bipartisanship on Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—President Ford expressed pleasure yesterday at Senate approval of a bill giving him unprecedented powers in foreign trade.

The measure, Mr. Ford said in a statement issued by the White House after his departure for a Franco-American summit meeting on Martinique, places the government "in a position to launch a trade program that will strengthen our economy and further our efforts for peace."

The bill now Senate approval by a 71-4 vote Friday. A similar measure previously passed the House a year ago and the final bill is expected to be sent to Mr. Ford for his signature after differences are worked out in conference committee, possibly by Friday.

The bill would allow the President to negotiate with other nations in an effort to reduce barriers to free trade. It would authorize economic retaliation against those nations that withhold critical raw materials, such as oil, from world markets.

Emigration Issue

A compromise version of an emigration amendment was approved 88 to 0 in the Senate. Communist countries could qualify for U.S. trade benefits as long as the President was satisfied that emigration barriers had been removed.

The emigration provision is aimed at aiding Jews who seek to leave the Soviet Union but also apply to other minorities and other Communist nations.

"The Senate has demonstrated a willingness to set aside party differences when the interests of our nation are at stake," Mr. Ford said.

"With this sort of cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of government, I am more confident than ever that, working together, we will continue to develop comprehensive programs to meet all our nation's needs," he added.

Soviet Reaction Subdued

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union reacted in a subdued fashion yesterday to the news that the much delayed U.S. trade reform bill was passed by the Senate in Washington Friday, playing down its implications for Moscow.

A Tass Washington dispatch hours after passage said that the main reason for the bill's approval was the Ford administration's need for new powers to negotiate fresh trade agreements with America's economic competitors.

The 18-line Tass report note only in passing that the bill "provides for the most-favored-nation status in trade for a number of states, including the Soviet Union."

Observers believed, however, that despite the outward show of indifference, Kremlin leaders must be highly satisfied that the bill had passed the Senate quickly following an unwritten U.S.-Soviet accord tying it to free emigration for Russian Jews.

The Soviet Union has never publicly referred to this agreement or admitted that emigration was the issue delaying the bill's passage.

Mr. Moynihan, who has described himself as a "Kennedy Democrat," is returning to teach at Harvard and work on a series of books on "ethnically" with Nathan Glazer. He faced a choice of returning to Harvard in February or losing tenure.

No Comment on Richardson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The White House has declined to comment on reports that Elliot Richardson will be named ambassador to Britain. The State Department also declined to comment on the reports.

Mr. Richardson, a Republican, resigned as attorney general last year, after refusing to fire special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The London post has been vacant since the resignation last October of Walter Annenberg.

passage. And yesterday's Tass report was no exception.

Military Funding

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Senate yesterday completed congressional action on a \$3-billion military construction authorization bill that "lays until early next year a final decision on the Navy's plans to expand a base at Oa." Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The action was by voice vote, sending it to Mr. Ford for signature and clearing the way for action next week on the appropriations bill actually funding the military construction program.

Senate-House conferees wrote into the bill language requiring a Senate vote on the Diego Garcia issue within 60 days after the new Congress convenes Jan. 14.

Subject to that Senate vote, the bill includes \$14.8 million for the first step in a \$36-million naval construction program on the British-owned island and \$3.3 million for an Air Force runway extension there.

End of Turkish Opium Curbs Raises Flow of Heroin to U.S.

By Michael Knight

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—A wave of comparatively low-priced, high-quality heroin is flowing into East Coast cities as major European suppliers release stockpiles of the illegal drug in anticipation of resumed Turkish production.

U.S. narcotics officials say that, according to informants and foreign law enforcement agencies, suppliers were hoarding the drug during the Turkish government's two-year ban on the growing of opium poppies. Now that a crop has been planted for spring harvest, they say, suppliers are dumping their stockpiles here at reduced prices.

The improved supply is already converting new users into addicts, expanding the market for imports, according to officials of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Council on Drug Abuse and other organizations.

If large quantities of the new Turkish opium escape that country's production controls and enter the international heroin market, the officials said, prices will stay low and quality will stay high.

'Mexican Connection'

Worse still, they added, the resumption of the old "French-Turkish connection" occurs when a new "Mexican connection" has sprung up because of the Turkish production ban. Next year, the officials said, they will have to cope for the first time with two major sources of heroin.

"The supply is up, the purity is up and almost all the heroin we're seeing now in the East is from Europe," said John Bartels Jr., head of the drug enforcement agency. "I'm terrified of what's going to happen next summer."

The two-year decline of imports from Europe, he said, was accompanied by a "whole new distribution network" on the West Coast and in the Southwest and Middle West, and a network distributing high quality "Mexican brown heroin," some of it as pure as 15 per cent.

The purity of a typical 50 bag of European "white" heroin in the East declined from about 8 per cent before the Turkish ban to 1 or 2 per cent at the beginning of last summer. Recent samples show a purity of 5 per cent to 10 per cent, and bulk prices have dropped by one-third to one-half.

Peter Bourne, a former assistant director of House Select Committee on Drug Abuse and now a consultant to the foundation-supported National Council on Drug Abuse, said his information also indicated that "everything coming in right now is not new stuff, but stuff somebody put away for years."

Some of the old operations based in New York are going

back into business. And

A Truly Great Journalist

He won a Harvard degree at 20; was a public servant of distinction before 30, and the editor of one of America's greatest newspapers, the New York World—before 40. Yet after so precocious a career, Walter Lippmann continued to write, in books and newspaper columns, for more than 40 years with a clarity and intellectual integrity that made him one of the greatest of the journalists of this century.

"Journalist" is a word of many meanings, encompassing some of the best, as well as some of the most fleeting, literature of an era. As applied to Lippmann, a man of the widest culture as well as acquaintanceship with the ephemera of his long day, both men and events, the term means the application of wisdom, learning and conscience to what is happening now, and may happen tomorrow. This is apparent in the titles of some of his most important books. He did not write "Morals" or "Politics" as if he—or his time—could provide the final summation on how men govern themselves, or one another. Rather, he called his works "prefaces."—"A Preface to Morals," "A Preface to Politics."

And while Walter Lippmann was called, disparagingly, a "pundit," he did not hand down his thoughts in his newspaper columns as Holy Writ, or smother them in his own deep knowledge of philosophy and history. His conclusions were clear-cut enough, and forceful; but they were argued with a respect for other opinions that made contesting them a matter of rational debate rather than the exchange of epithets. And in a day when personality in journalism was generally more readily saleable than thought, he did not obtrude himself. His personality was private—a pleasure for those privileged to know it, rather than an instrument of public argument and exploitation.

For the International Herald Tribune, whose parent in New York gave Walter Lippmann, despite his frequent dissents from its own policies, his public forum after the departure of the New York World, the passing of Mr. Lippmann at 85 is a matter of grief and pride, for an association that intellectually enriched the institution, while giving it the opportunity for a major public service.

New Hope in Rhodesia

Less than a week after the seeming collapse of a hopeful negotiation, the news out of Rhodesia is again highly encouraging: an agreed cease-fire between Rhodesian forces and African liberation fighters, the release by the white minority regime of all African political prisoners including the two most prominent leaders, and the scheduling of a black-white conference to discuss a new constitution without preconditions.

Clearly Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Rhodesian Front government have at last begun to decipher the handwriting on the wall in southern Africa. In the absence of an accommodation, escalation of guerrilla war in the north and east was certain. A provisional government dominated by a black liberation movement had been installed next door in Mozambique, and even South Africa's white government was pressing the white Rhodesians to negotiate with the African majority and threatening otherwise to withdraw its support.

For their part, accepting the wise counsel of the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana, the African Rhodesian leaders were willing not only to order the cease-fire but to put aside their demands for immediate transfer to majority rule in return for a restoration of their freedom and the opportunity to negotiate for a new constitution.

tution. Perhaps most important of all for the future of the country they call Zimbabwe, they agreed to bury bitter differences of long standing and unite their forces under the banner of the moderate African National Council.

A critical question now will be whether Mr. Smith can negotiate realistically for a constitution that will have to contain a timetable for the arrival of majority rule in a country where blacks outnumber whites by 22 to 1. Equally critical is whether the unity finally achieved between the diverse African groups will hold up through a long, taxing negotiation.

If he is serious about negotiating with Africans whom he has treated for 10 years as outlaws and worse, Mr. Smith must stand off vicious assaults from die-hard whites determined to perpetuate minority rule in Rhodesia. And African leaders who stick to a course of moderation and flexibility in the negotiations will always be in danger of attack from impatient revolutionaries.

Yet, an important first step—one that seemed beyond reach even six months ago—has been taken. There is credit for all parties; and all now need maximum encouragement to proceed along the only road that offers hope for racial justice and peace in southern Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Swords Into Plowshares

At a time when the nations of the world are spending \$240 billion a year on "defense" and the two superpowers have been able to agree only to freeze the nuclear arms race at even higher levels than those already attained, an encouraging declaration has been signed in Peru. Eight Latin American countries have agreed to limit armaments, to stop buying offensive weapons and to use the money instead for social and economic development.

If the eight carry out their agreement they will indeed have taken that "extraordinary and unprecedented step" to reduce hemisphere tensions, for which they have already been credited by Assistant Secretary of State William D. Rogers, who observed the signing of the pact. If they can persuade the other Latin American nations—Brazil, above all—to adhere to the declaration in a follow-up meeting scheduled for next summer in Venezuela, they will have provided a splendid example for the whole world.

The significance of the agreement is enhanced by the fact that all eight signers—Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela—have fought border wars in the past and some still claim

land controlled by their neighbors. Few North Americans recall the War of the Pacific (1879-82) but it remains a vivid event for Peru and Bolivia, which lost it to Chile. And Ecuadorians painfully remember Peru's seizure of 77,000 square miles of territory at the time of World War II.

President Juan Velasco Alvarado of Peru deserves great credit for initiating this effort to halt the arms race in Latin America. His neighbors point out that Gen. Velasco started the competition for sophisticated weapons among Andean nations when he bought French Mirage jet fighters and Soviet tanks, complete with Russian instructors. But there can be no doubt that Peru's military regime now genuinely desires to use the country's resources for its social revolution rather than for costly arms.

What brought the eight countries to Peru on this occasion was the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, which signaled the end of the Spanish Empire in the Americas. Gen. Velasco could not have hoped for a more constructive result from the celebration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After Europe's Summit

On the increasingly urgent and dominant question of energy, the [European] summit was able to do little more than prepare the way for an agreement between President Giscard d'Estaing and President Ford on how the oil consumers should deal with the oil producers. If the Americans agree to the French proposal for a tripartite conference of the rich and the poor oil consumers and the producers, in return for French cooperation with the American-sponsored industrial consumer cartel in the new international energy agency, this will be an advance.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1899

PARIS—A tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is the latest project of Jean Berlier, the well-known engineer who a year or so ago made a small tunnel under the Seine from the Place de la Concorde. Mr. Berlier is of opinion that a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar would do more to develop Africa and extend French commerce there than any amount of expeditions.

Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1924

WASHINGTON—Regular transatlantic zeppelin service between New York and London, to be carried out by a gigantic new Navy aircraft in the near future, is the project that was laid before the House of Representatives Committee on Naval Affairs today by Rear-Admiral William Moffet, who informed the committee that such a craft would make a profit of close to \$5,000,000 for the Government.



'Looks as if Something Finally United the United Nations.'

Lippmann: Today and Tomorrow

By James Reston

(One of Walter Lippmann's regrets after the collapse of his two favorite New York papers, the World, and the Herald Tribune, was that he never wrote a column for The New York Times. He died age 85 on Saturday in New York. Here is a column in his own words under his old flag. He said it better than any of us—James Reston.)

—Lippmann on Fear: From what source come these unmanly fears that prevail among us? This dispiriting impotence? What is it that has shaken the nerves of so many?

It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership. That is the root of the matter.

The particular objects which we debate so angrily are not so important. The fate of the nation does not hang upon any of them. But upon the power of the people to remain united for purposes they respect, upon their capacity to have faith in themselves and in their objectives, much depends.

It is not the facts of the crisis which we have to fear. They can be endured and dealt with. It is demoralization alone that is dangerous.

—On Leadership: The springs of greatness in a public man lie finally in the conviction that he must serve the truth and not opinion, that he must do what is right whether or not he is sure to succeed... this is the way of greatness. In the supreme moments of history, terms like duty, truth, justice and mercy—which in our torpid hours are tired words—become the measure of decision. We ungraciously are acting as if we had forgotten them.

We are trying to be too shrewd, too clever, too calculating, when what the anxious and suffering peoples cry out to us for is that we practice the elemental virtues and adhere to the eternal verities. They alone can guide us through the complications of our days.

—On the Agency of Change: ("Drift and Mastery," 1914): We are unsettled to the very roots of our being, there isn't a human relation, whether of parent or child, husband and wife, worker and employer, that doesn't move in a strange situation.

We are not used to a complicated civilization, we don't know how to behave when personal conduct and external authority have disappeared. There are no precedents to guide us, no wisdom that wasn't meant for a simpler age. We have changed our environment more quickly than we know how to change ourselves.

—On Cheating: A big change has come into American life. It is not that our behavior is demonstrably worse than it used to be. It is in many respects considerably better... The big change is that we are much more lax in what we think about our conduct.

Why is it bad to shirk off the ideal standards of honesty in politics, business, and love? Because it defeats us and frustrates our lives. If we do not harden ourselves by stretching ourselves to reach upward to these not wholly attainable ideals, we slump down and settle into flabbiness and foolishness and boredom.

It is a mistake to suppose that there is satisfaction and the joy of life in a self-indulgent generation, in one interested primarily in the pursuit of private wealth and private pleasure and private

success. On the contrary, a self-indulgent generation in large part is an unhappy one. We are very rich, but we are not having a very good time.

—On the Duty of Officials: Those in high places are more than the administrators of government bureaus. They are more than the writers of laws. They are the custodians of a nation's ideals, of the beliefs it cherishes, of its permanent hopes, of the faith which makes a nation out of a mere aggregation of individuals. They are unfaithful to that trust when by word and example they promote a spirit that is complacent, evasive and acquisitive.

—In Defense of Flibusters: The genius of the American system, unique I believe among the democracies of the world, is that it limits all power, including the power of the majority... The American idea of a democratic decision has always been that important minorities must not be coerced. When there is strong opposition, it is neither wise nor practical to force a decision.

—American Democracy: It has worked, I am convinced, for two reasons: The first is that government in America has not, hitherto, been permitted to attempt to do too many things. Its problems have been kept within the capacity of ordinary men. The second... is that outside the government and outside the party system, there have existed independent institutions and independent men... the judiciary... the free churches, the free press, the free universities, and no less important to the preservation of democracy, free men with sufficient secured property of their own, farms, factories, shops... protected by law and not dependent upon the will of elected or appointed officials.

—On "The Deepest Issue": The deepest issue of our time is whether the civilized people can maintain and develop a free society or whether they are to fall back into the ancient order of things, when the whole of men's existence, their consciences, their science, their arts, their labor, and their integrity as individuals were at the disposition of the state.

—On Codes of Conduct: There is no mechanical gadget by which the moral level of public life can be maintained. There is no spasm of popular righteousness which will raise it much for very long. All depends on the code of conduct which is fashionable. All depends on the working rules of behavior which the leading and conspicuous men and women in a society practice because they believe them, which most of the

others conform with as a matter of course.

—On Hope: When we ask ourselves what should be done about it all, I myself do not despair. It is clear, I think, that moral indifference exists among people who have no purposes beyond their private tastes and wishes, and whose ambitions are limited to the acquisition of money. It is not surprising that they are so numerous... for they have been living in a decade... in which private purposes have had the right of way over public purposes. This will pass. The nation is growing and changing, and the problems which cannot be ignored are mounting. They will generate public purposes. And when they do generate public purposes, they will overcome the moral indifference.

U.S. Jobless Rate at Crossroads

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The attention being given to the U.S. unemployment figure is the most concentrated since the approach, by Henry Aaron, to a new world record as a home-run hitter. Every day, the figure inches up. And we are training ourselves to say that when it hits 7 per cent, a drastic change will occur in economic policy. At that point, the pundits are saying, we will reflate—giving to this operation precedence over curbing inflation.

Milton Friedman, the wise and learned economist, made recently a throw-away observation, to which I think insufficient attention has been paid. It is that for perhaps the first time, the number of people in America who stand to be hurt by inflation greatly exceeds the number who stand to be hurt by anti-inflationary measures. That being so, it would appear that the majority would work their way on the minority. And that anti-inflationary measures would come to prevail over and against inflationary measures. That is the political logic of the observation, but it is unsafe to predict that that which is politically logical is that which will happen.

For one thing, there is a lack of common understanding. If—let us use some raw figures—it damages strategically 80 per cent of the American people to do something which will bring tactical relief to 20 per cent of the American people—then one needs to inquire exactly into the nature, on the one hand, of the relief for the minority, and the sacrifice of the majority. Using such Benthamite specifications, the pleasure-pain principle would suggest that it obviously hurts the middle class less to suffer a 10-per-cent erosion in their savings by more inflation than it hurts the lower class to suffer unemployment.

The Easy Way

But that is the easy formulation, and is popularly resorted to by demagogic politicians and socialist doctrinaires. The tough-minded contemporary analyst will insist on a closer specification of the pains and the pleasures involved.

For instance: Unemployment today is not by any means the same thing as unemployment in the 1920s, or even in the 1930s. Unemployment once upon a time meant a close brush with extreme physical hardship. It could mean

firm enough to benefit everyone must be assured. On this there is no argument between Washington and Paris.

The French—who are just starting to feel its fetid breath—want to avoid a depression as much as anybody. The problem for Ford and Giscard d'Estaing is to agree on the best means of doing what must be done.

A weakness of the French bargaining position is that Europe (above all France) is basically short on energy resources while the United States is relatively disinterested in pressure and could soon become autonomous.

Nevertheless, the wisest approach by far is to coordinate action—in both petroleum and monetary negotiations—between the United States, Europe and Japan. If there is no agreed joint policy on purchases and allocation of available supplies, the industrial lands (above all Europe and Japan) are bound to escalate their present national competition for Arab goodwill. And that can only drive prices higher.

Last year France advanced the idea of a European-Arab investment and development program and several Arab ministers attended the community's summit in Copenhagen. But this approach has not proven to be helpful. Anyway France now has a new government. Will this produce a new policy?

Clever Diplomacy

German Chancellor Schmidt is trying to mediate differences between France and the United States and between France and its community partners. His clever diplomacy seems to have inspired certain results and Giscard d'Estaing knows that in some respects he represents a concerted "European" position to Ford, as a result of the recent Paris summit.

So the prospect of this Giscard-Ford get-together should be propitious. Secretary Kissinger has elaborated a plan for a consumer-producer meeting that is not profoundly in contradiction to Giscard d'Estaing's preference for including underdeveloped nations. Neither idea automatically excludes the other—as Kissinger concedes.

Since this is so—and since both the Americans and French acknowledge the need for solution to avoid world economic disaster—there is every hope for an agreed course of action. France and the United States are old allies but they have often quarreled. On absolutely primordial things, however, like the importance of orderly access to oil and a means of paying for it, both nations are impelled toward reason.

Logical Nation

Nevertheless, this is an essentially logical nation. It knows if the industrial world drowns in a flood of petroleum money, flooding about by Arab funds enriched through rising prices, France will be among the first to sink. Thus access to enough oil for those who need it and establishment of a new monetary system

hunger, even starvation; the total neglect of the family; life without necessary medical aid; without shelter.

As a practical matter, the unemployment we have today means less than that. There is a variety of relief, coming in from federal, state and local organizations, covering food, shelter, medicine, even clothing.

Granted, the longer one is unemployed, the more attenuated the relief, depending on the state one lives in. On the other hand, it is also true that one can find, without looking very hard, hardy specimens of Americans who have been unemployed for years, and look not that much worse for the experience. It is also true that every issue of every newspaper offers employment of various kinds, day after day, to those willing to do the least, to the tractive work of the society; the menial work.

At the other end of the picture, the erosion of 10 per cent, say,

in the buying power of the middle class is not merely a one-time erosion of his savings. It must be viewed as the refranchising of a long-lived mechanism which cannot be aborted merely by switching gears. It is a process that does more than deduct 10 per cent from the purchasing power of a dollar. It influences myriad decisions of huge strategic consequence. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors to the President, has said that if we reflate within the next year, it may require 20 years before economic equilibrium is reestablished.

Raring to Go

The new Congress is raring to go and when that figure of 7 per cent unemployment is reached, we are likely to see—or better to be overrun by—a huge surge in Washington, aimed at reducing that figure. [All the resources of national sobriety are greatly needed now—to devise practical means of helping the 7 per cent, without institutionalizing their inflation that cost them their jobs in the first place. The wonder of it is that we have at this odd and crucial moment in American history probably the best oriented tight circle of men who ever held influence and power around the White House. A conservative President is surrounded by tough economic conservative advisers, Greenspan, Simon and Burns. If they cannot publicize the case for sobriety, it is unlikely anyone else ever can; and possible that no one will ever again have the opportunity.]

Plan Aided by Protestant Clergy

IRA's Provisionals Reported Considering Truce in Ulster

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army is studying a plan for a cease-fire in Northern Ireland and a decision will be announced within a few days, IRA sources said today.

"At the moment, things look favorable," they added.

The IRAs seven-man Army Council—the policy-making body—is considering a peace plan evolved at a secret meeting in County Clare last week of top IRA commanders and Protestant churchmen, the sources said.

"The plan has had a favorable reaction but its implementation will depend to a large extent on the British security forces, the sources added.

The IRA chief of staff, David

O'Connell, and three other veteran IRA commanders escaped a police raid on a small village hotel in Peckle in the southwest of the Irish Republic last Tuesday when they were talking with Protestant clergymen, who included the Right Rev. Arthur Butler, bishop of Connor and Down.

An IRA statement said that the IRA leaders had been forewarned by IRA intelligence about the raid. A police spokesman refused to comment.

In violence this weekend, gunmen ambushed a security patrol investigating a burglary in a Northern Ireland border town yesterday, killing a policeman and critically wounding a soldier.

A British Army spokesman said that a gang sprayed the two men with submachine-gun and rifle fire as they stepped out of the front door of a house in Furryhill, County Armagh.

Troops and a helicopter failed to catch any of the gunmen, who were thought to have committed the burglary to lure the soldier and policeman into a trap.

In Newport, Wales, a bomb thought to have been planted by the IRA exploded on the main commercial street early yesterday, heavily damaging a shop and blowing out the windows of 20 others. Police said no one was hurt.

The IRA Provisionals' last cease-fire in Northern Ireland was in June 1972, and lasted 13 days. It ended abruptly with a confrontation in the West Belfast housing estate of Lendaloe between Roman Catholics and the British Army.

That cease-fire had been negotiated with William Whitelaw, then British secretary of state for Northern Ireland. He met IRA leaders in England to work out the details.

After its breakdown Mr. Whitelaw pledged in the British Parliament that he would "never again" negotiate with the Provisionals.

IRA sources in Dublin believe that the Protestant clergymen's visit to Peckle was made with the knowledge of British authorities.

"We do not know how much approval was given, but we believe the British knew about the visit," the source said.

Battles Rage in S. Vietnam; 3 District Towns Attacked

SAIGON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Fighting was reported to be continuing today in two provinces bordering Cambodia and the Saigon command said that a district town had been overrun by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

The command said that the town of Duc Phong, 85 miles northeast of Saigon along Highway 14, fell after repeated attacks during the last two days. Spokesmen said radio contact had been lost with the Garrison and there were no immediate reports of casualties or other details.

Two other district capitals and a military base camp in Phuoc Long Province have also been under heavy attack for the last two days, the military command said.

The only strategic value evident in Duc Phong is that it is astride Highway 14 which leads to the Central Highlands. The attacks in the province appear to have the objective of consolidating and extending North Vietnamese and Viet Cong road systems.

The Saigon command said government forces have suffered more than 3,000 casualties in increased fighting during the last 10 days. Official figures



GRIM HUNT—Firemen in Nottingham, England, checked the ruins of an old people's home yesterday after an early-hours fire killed 18 of 49 residents and hurt 15.

Pilot, 6 Children Survive Peru Jungle Crash

LIMA, Dec. 15 (AP)—A bush pilot and six children survived a plane crash and walked for almost a week in a Peruvian jungle before they reached civilization early yesterday. Three others died as a result of the accident.

Reports from the edge of the jungle said the pilot and the survivors, 6 years to 14 years of age, are now in a hospital and out of danger.

The one-engine Cessna plane they were riding on a brief excursion crashed in the jungle on Dec. 7. There was no sign of the survivors until they appeared in the small town of Iscosasin.

Isosasin, a community of about 6,000 persons, borders the jungle about 400 kilometers east of Lima, but is so remote it is not on the map.

After its breakdown Mr. Whitelaw pledged in the British Parliament that he would "never again" negotiate with the Provisionals.

IRA sources in Dublin believe that the Protestant clergymen's visit to Peckle was made with the knowledge of British authorities.

"We do not know how much approval was given, but we believe the British knew about the visit," the source said.

Battles Rage in S. Vietnam; 3 District Towns Attacked

SAIGON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Fighting was reported to be continuing today in two provinces bordering Cambodia and the Saigon command said that a district town had been overrun by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

The command said that the town of Duc Phong, 85 miles northeast of Saigon along Highway 14, fell after repeated attacks during the last two days. Spokesmen said radio contact had been lost with the Garrison and there were no immediate reports of casualties or other details.

Two other district capitals and a military base camp in Phuoc Long Province have also been under heavy attack for the last two days, the military command said.

The only strategic value evident in Duc Phong is that it is astride Highway 14 which leads to the Central Highlands. The attacks in the province appear to have the objective of consolidating and extending North Vietnamese and Viet Cong road systems.

The Saigon command said government forces have suffered more than 3,000 casualties in increased fighting during the last 10 days. Official figures

Leningrad Illness Cited by Finns

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT)—Two Finnish doctors have made a study that supports a U.S. Public Health Service warning that tourists to Leningrad risk picking up a stubborn parasitic infection that can cause chronic intestinal symptoms.

The Finnish doctors said after examining stools from a group of Finnish students before and after they had gone to Leningrad that one in four travelers acquired the infection which is called giardiasis.

"Every physician should become aware of Leningrad as a source of giardiasis, because the illness can be effectively treated," Dr. Lina Jokipii and Dr. Anssi Jokipii said in a letter published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

A giardiasis sufferer can have prolonged diarrhea, abdominal cramps, severe weight loss, fatigue, nausea and gas. Symptoms usually disappear promptly after treatment with one of two drugs—Atabrine or Flagyl.

Russian health officials had denied that Leningrad was the source for cases of giardiasis reported by the Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. The center's epidemiologists had estimated that several hundred Americans who visited Leningrad had contracted giardiasis there.

Methodist Separated From Family

Seoul Expels U.S. Missionary For Criticizing Park Regime

SEOUL, Dec. 15 (AP)—An American Methodist missionary who worked for the restoration of civil liberties in South Korea was deported yesterday as his wife and four children watched in tears at the airport.

"I must obey God rather than men and speak according to my conscience," said the Rev. George Ogle in a written statement issued after he was placed on a Korean Air Lines flight to Los Angeles.

On arrival at Los Angeles International Airport he said: "I've lived in Korea for 30 years. My wife and family were born there and we consider it our home. And to be kicked out of your home is a very bad thing." He added that his family would join him after the end of the current school year.

The 45-year-old missionary from Pitsburgh, Pa., was ordered out of the country for criticizing the regime of President Chung Hee Park.

No Good-Bye

Mrs. Ogle and the couple's four children followed in cars with other missionaries when immigration authorities picked up her husband and drove him to the airport. But they were unable to say good-bye because he was already aboard the plane when they arrived. The missionaries sang hymns.

Witnesses said the clergyman shouted, "Long live the Republic of Korea" and "God be with the Korean people," as he climbed the ramp to the aircraft.

A group of Christians staged a brief demonstration at Mr. Ogle's home as he was taken away, and some national church groups petitioned Mr. Park to reconsider the deportation.

Shortly before the ouster, opposition and ruling party legislators fought on the floor of the National Assembly after Rep. Chung Il-hyung, an opposition New Democratic party member and former foreign minister, urged Mr. Park to step down.

The Justice Ministry ordered the deportation on the grounds that the missionary had participated in illegal political agitation and demonstrations through his preaching and public speeches.

Mr. Ogle was one of nine American missionaries who expressed concern over suppression of rights by Gen. Park's government to an aide of President Ford during his visit to Seoul Nov. 22-23.

The missionary has been active in a civil rights movement that has urged abolition of the present constitution and release of political prisoners. But he said before leaving the country that he had not violated any Korean laws. The constitution, written in 1972 under martial law, curbed some civil rights and gave Mr. Park vast powers.

In a statement handed to newsmen, Mr. Ogle said: "I wish to emphasize that I am being deported for no legal or moral reason. As far as I know I have broken no Korean law."

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul issued a brief statement expressing



The Rev. George Ogle

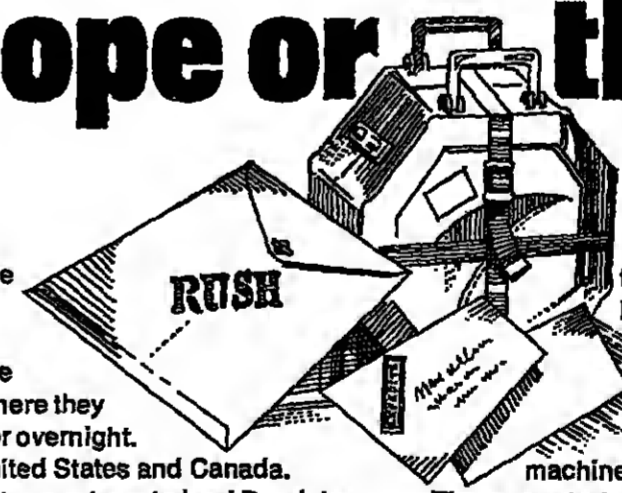
"regret" over the expulsion of Mr. Ogle, who was thought to be the first American missionary deported from South Korea.

Melee Described

SEOUL, Dec. 15 (NYT)—The aftermath of 20 minutes' confusion involving about 40 position and pro-government legislators in the Assembly, at least one deputy was hospitalized for back injuries. It was the biggest clash in the Assembly in many years.

A pro-government legislator, tired Gen. Song Ho-lim, leapt up and pushed Mr. Yi-Ayung from the forum. Soon, the entire floor became a melee in which microphones were broken, glasses flew overhead. While assemblymen fought in six groups, a deputy jumped down on one of them from his table.

Who are the 1,795 European firms that get urgent data and valuable items delivered the same day or overnight, anywhere in Europe or the U.S.?



These 1,795 firms are the European-based clientele of Purolator Services.

We get their time-sensitive data and valuable items where they want them—the same day or overnight.

Throughout Europe, the United States and Canada.

In the process, these customers have helped Purolator Services grow into the world's largest courier and armored car organization. In just 25 years.

Here are some of the businesses we serve and how we serve them. Financial institutions depend on us for rapid data gathering and distribution among branches, affiliates, correspondents and banking customers. National and multinational corporations require same day or one day delivery of documents and correspondence. Cash, valuables and precious metals must be shipped under maximum security, and transported quickly. For computer service companies and their clients, delays in the

transmittal of data can be very costly. Immediate delivery of a check or a contract is often vital. The film processing industry depends on rapid shipments. And the immediate replacement of an electronic or machine spare part can prevent a shutdown.

These are but a few examples of what we do, regularly. Purolator Services means the safe and rapid shipment of information and items, both valuable and important. And, the value of the time we save our customers every day is immeasurable.

Our international network of 10,000 employees end 200 offices operates daily, 24 hours a day. Wherever you are—in France, in the British Isles, in Germany, in Switzerland, Benelux, Italy, or Austria, Purolator Services is ready to serve you, too.

For more information, contact any of our major European offices listed below.

Purolator Services

PARIS
Purolator Services S.A.R.L.
171 Blvd. Maxime Gorki, 94800 Ville Juif
Tel: 677-35-26 Telex: 842-242421
Contact: P. Mura

LONDON
Purolator Services, Ltd.
Asphalte House, Place St., London SW 1
Tel: 01-828-4053/6 Telex: 851-25346
Contact: M. McDermott

DUBLIN
Purolator Services, Ltd.
Security Bldg., Dublin Industrial Estate, Glasnevin
Tel: 302255 Telex: 4615
Contact: S. Minch

FRANKFURT/M
Purolator Services, G.m.b.H.
6 Frankfurter Main, Theuringenstr. 3
Tel: 0611/439378 Telex: 841-414081
Contact: A. Sommer

MILANO
Purolator Services Italia, S.p.A.
Piazza Cinque Giornate 1, 20129
Tel: 706288
Contact: Dr. A. Coralli

WIEN
Purolator Services, Ges.m.b.H.
Wielgasse 44
Tel: 0043 222 460297 Telex: 11324
Contact: F. Krampelj



HOLIDAY TRADITION—A Swiss youth in Basel takes part in a pre-Christmas tradition by dipping a holiday candle in a tent set up in a central square. Proceeds go to a charity to help young dropouts.

In Melancholy Contrast Jews in Germany Renewing Lives

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN (WP).—Today, approximately 27,000 Jews live in West Germany and West Berlin. Contemporary Germany is a far different place from the "Thousand Year Reich" dreamed of by Hitler. It is a dynamic, open, genuinely democratic land. Yet the legacy of "the final solution" endures. The Jewish community of today is so small—less than one twentieth of one per cent of the population—that it has hardly touched the main stream of German events in the years since World War II.

This is in melancholy contrast to the story of Germany's Jews during the 1,000 years before Hitler. Then, they were the acknowledged aristocrats of world Jewry. Although only 1 per cent of the population, they exerted enormous influence on German life from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. No discussion of German culture, science or political thought can go far without encountering the imprint of such figures as Marx, Liebknecht, Heine, Einstein and Freud.

But this proud history vanished into the holocaust. As an Israeli ambassador to Bonn noted a few years ago, the ranks of Jewish thinkers, writers and scientists will never again be led by men steeped in the traditions of the

behind East Germany's espionage apparatus.

All these individuals bear the mark of their Jewish background, some quite literally in the form of concentration camp tattoos. Those who were luckier can usually look back on long years spent in exile. They make no secret of their blood. But, while their emigration invariably makes them the object of special interest, they are not really part of the story of the Jews in Germany today.

Rather, these eminent ones are persons who have chosen to put aside the persecution of the Nazi era and pick up anew the lives that they led as assimilated Jews in pre-Hitler Germany. Some have been led to this by intermarriage, some by conditioning in families that had been assimilated for generations and some by simple personal preference.

Lost Desire

Whatever the reason, they have lost the desire to preserve their Jewishness in either a religious or a community sense. Many have abandoned Judaism for Christianity or the secular religion of Marxism. And, in both West and East, they regard themselves—and are generally regarded by others—not as Jews but as Germans who happen to have some Jewish ancestors.

The real story of Germany's Jews is to be found among those who cling to a way of life that is consciously Jewish. They are the ones who faithfully attend religious services in an effort to maintain Judaism as a living religion on alien soil, who insist on a Jewish education for their children and who have formally enrolled in one of the 69 regional communities that jointly form the Central Council of Jews in Germany.

Even the council's name underscores the difference between them and those who have chosen assimilation. There is nothing accidental about the way in which the title is phrased to read "Jews in Germany." Many members are still reluctant to refer to themselves as "German Jews."

There are some show-business personalities such as television star Hans Rosenthal or a politician such as former Hamburg Mayor Herbert Weichmann—who have achieved considerable celebrity in the gentile world. Most, however, exist in what Inge Deutsch-Kron, a German-born Jew who is now an Israeli citizen and journalist, calls "a voluntary, self-imposed ghetto which shuts its doors to non-Jews after business hours." Or, as a Jewish businessman in Berlin puts it, "We are German-speaking outsiders who live in a world of our own."

Steady Growth

This, Miss Deutsch-Kron says, "is the fate of both sides. The Jews, especially the older ones, are very inhibited. When they meet a German, their instinctive first thought is, 'What was he doing during those years?' Also, someone who lost his family in a death camp has little patience with long, compulsive explanations about how most Germans didn't know what was happening."

"And the Jews make the Germans equally uncomfortable," she adds. "The presence of Jews still arouses too many complexes and guilt feelings. Even those Germans who genuinely regret the past—and in all fairness it must be said that they are the majority—show much more interest in Israel than in their Jewish neighbors here. They find it more com-



THE THIRD REICH—A contingent of men off to Nazi labor camps passes through the streets of Berlin in 1935.

fortable to view the matter from a distance."

Given this ambivalence, most outsiders, particularly the Jews of Israel and other Western European countries, cannot understand why other Jews would want to continue living in Germany.

Yet, despite all the burdens—the painful memories, the sense of alienation from one's neighbors, the undisguised frowns from Jews elsewhere—there were those who chose to ignore this attitude. Out of the scattered seeds of European Jewry, a new Jewish community somehow managed to put down roots and grow in the formerly hostile German soil.

It is not a young community. Its members currently have a median age of slightly over 50. Only about 16 per cent of the Jews in Germany are children. As a result, the death rate within the community is six to seven times greater than the birthrate.

Yet, in seeming defiance of the laws of nature, the community has maintained a small but steady growth. That is because immigration has consistently run twice as high as emigration. For one reason or another, the post-war years have turned up successive groups of Jews willing to settle in the country that once sought their systematic extermination.

Some were German Jews who, in spite of everything, were simply unable to break the tie with a way of life in which they had been reared.

Although no two cases are exactly alike, almost all the Jews who have returned came back because they could not adjust to life in other countries. Some were professionals—lawyers, journalists, academics—unable to adapt their training to foreign languages and systems. Even more of the Jews found themselves alone and facing old age in strange lands. They were lured back by the pensions due them from the German government and by the desire to pass their remaining years in a familiar language and environment.

Another element of the community—the biggest in fact—was formed by Polish and other East European Jews who survived the concentration camps. Unwilling to return after the war to countries over which the Iron Curtain was descending and finding the road to Palestine temporarily blocked, they stayed on in Allied-occupied Germany.

Originally, most of the East European Jews planned to remain only briefly before moving on to the new state of Israel. To this day, many have remained stateless persons rather than accept German citizenship; there is a saying among them that they "live in Germany with their bags packed."

But, as they prospered in the

"economic miracle" of postwar Germany, the length of their stays increased. Starting with modest businesses, such as small stores or bars, they gradually branched out into such fields as manufacturing, construction and real estate. By now, almost all have climbed securely into the financial upper-middle class and some have become very wealthy.

Increasingly, the new generation has moved away from the businesses of their fathers and started to enter the professions. And, as the size of the stake that they built up in Germany has grown, the East European Jews have "unpacked their bags" and settled down permanently.

There also has been a small but steady infusion from other places. A number of Israelis have come to study in German universities or to pursue business opportunities and many have remained indefinitely. Now, West German officials suddenly are facing the possibility of a new inflow from yet another source.

This is the result of the Soviet Union's reluctant decision to permit the stepped-up emigration of Russian Jews. During recent weeks, a number of Soviet Jews, who went first to Israel but who found themselves dissatisfied there, have turned up in Germany.

At the time Hitler came to

power in 1933, Berlin's Jewish community was the fifth largest in the world and its members played a very prominent part in making the Berlin of the Weimar



Herbert Weichmann

Republic one of Europe's pre-eminent centers of the arts and sciences.

Today, West Berlin has only about 5,500 Jews. But they form the biggest, most active and most thriving Jewish community anywhere in Germany. And, although their presence is greatly diminished by the standards of the past, West Berlin's Jews have re-established themselves as something of a force in the city.

Just a few steps off West Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfare, the Kurfurstendamm, is a modern, functional building whose only adornment consist of a pair of huge, carved stone reliefs placed above the entrance and one corner. They are all that remains of the great synagogue that once stood on this site but that was plundered and burned by Nazi mobs on the infamous "Crystal Night" in November, 1938.

Now, they are part of the Jewish Community Center of Berlin. These venerable stones, plus a memorial wall in the inner court inscribed with the names of death camps, are a stark reminder of the past. But the community center is far more than a shrine to former glory and tragedy. It is the bustling, multifaceted center of a highly organized community that has determined to give its members a framework in which they can lead Jewish lives from birth to old age.

(First of a series of articles.)

British Town Planners Pessimistic On Future of Urban Development

By Wolf von Eckardt

LONDON (WP).—Thirty years ago the Town and Country Planning Association, a British pressure group for urban improvement, called for the construction of hundreds of new towns to assure orderly industrial and urban growth.

This month, the association announced that the time for major rebuilding in towns and vast capital expenditures in the country is over.

"Confidence in planning could hardly be at a lower ebb—in government, among the general public, developers, industrialists, social workers and community activists and, perhaps above all, among planners themselves," said David Hall, the association's director.

He spoke at the association's 75th anniversary conference held here last week in an atmosphere of pessimism.

Actually, the association has accomplished a great deal since it was founded in 1899 by Ebenezer Howard. His idea, set forth in a widely bought and little read book entitled "Tomor-

row, a Peaceful Path to Real Reform," was to relieve the overcrowding of London's slums by bringing people, jobs and social services together in comprehensively planned "garden cities."

Considered Success

The association built two of these cities itself and, after World War II, was instrumental in the passage of Britain's New Towns Act. More than 30 towns with a total population of 2 million have since been built. Most of the conference speakers here consider them a success.

The association has also had considerable influence on planning theory and policy in many other countries, including the United States. The "new communities" provisions of the 1970 Federal Housing Act are remarkably similar to the British legislation. But virtually all of the 15 U.S. new towns which have received some measure of government assistance are now in financial trouble.

Roger Starr, the head of the New York City Housing and Development Administration, did not once mention U.S. new towns in a lengthy speech here, although the most promising of the government-assisted new towns is under construction on Roosevelt Island in New York City's East River.

The British speakers are proud of their new towns, however, and if they are retreating from their ambitious plans, it is not, they say, because the new town idea has failed, but because government planners have failed the new towns.

The sense of experiment and pioneering was drained out of the early towns, they said, by the delays and frustrations of the unsettled economy of the 1960s. Worse, rather than keep the towns small and manageable, as Howard had ordained, the government expended them, committing the very sin of urban sprawl that the new towns were supposed to prevent.

The worst planning sins, however, were committed in the city, said Colin Ward, the association's environmental education officer. "One of the reasons why people fear and distrust the planning process is that the planners keep trying to make the crooked places straight, to iron out the kinks, to eliminate nonconforming users and, in short, to impose geometry upon urban geography."

The worst advice planners have ever accepted, Mr. Ward said, was the injunction to "make no little plans."

One of the leading minds with-

in Howard's movement, Sir Patrick Geddes, said 60 years ago that planning, to be successful, should not be mere land planning or mere job planning, but "folk planning." To give people, in fact, the same sense that we give when transplanting flowers, instead of harsh evictions and arbitrary instructions to "move on."

He also advocated citizen participation 70 years before city planners here and in America discovered it. "The ordinary citizen," he said, "should have a vision and a comprehension of the possibilities of his own city."

The association points with greatest pride, however, to the fact that another of its most prominent leaders, Sir Frederick Osborn, in 1945, predicted the downfall of the high-rise apartment building.

Here in London this downfall seems practically assured. Opposition to high-rise living, particularly for low-income families, seems even stronger than in the United States. Nearly everyone has seen and is eager to discuss a recent BBC television program on crime and vandalism in high-rise projects that features the destruction of high-rise housing blocks in St. Louis.

It is unlikely that public opinion here would permit the construction of any more publicly subsidized high-rise blocks, at least for families with children. Reminded that he was shouted down and jeered by architects and planners only eight years ago for criticizing apartment towers, Sir Frederick said: "Naturally, I put a bit, but the fact is that I merely said what every one with experience of housing knew and what all opinion surveys of the time and since then have confirmed: that 80 to 90 per cent of people prefer the house and garden to the flat."

The Town and Country Planning Association celebrated its 75th anniversary by pointing out that it has always stood for "a quieter, gentler, more humane tradition than the one which has made the word 'planner' a term of abuse and mockery among the general public," as a speaker put it.

"We used to think we were rich and could do anything," Mr. Ward said. "Now—praise be—the bottom is said to have fallen out of the property market and the energy crisis is adding a new dimension of 'energy budgeting' to our assessment of urban futures."

"Riches may be learning end beauty and music and art and coffee and omelettes. Perhaps in the coming days of poverty, we may get more of these."

U.S. Town Uses 'Payoff' to Police To Reduce Crime

By Lee Grant

ORANGE, Calif. (AP).—Crime may be increasing elsewhere, but in this suburb of Los Angeles it is down by 16.28 per cent this year. The police force's secret weapon is money.

Since January, the city has been rewarding its policemen with a pay raise for each 3-per-cent drop in the crime rate. The increases have boosted base pay by as much as \$80 a month.

Police Chief Merrill Duncan says he has received hundreds of letters from police departments across the country and abroad, inquiring about the innovative program.

The program's success is underscored by comparing the crime rate here with the rates in two neighboring cities. Santa Ana's crime rate has jumped 17.1 per cent in the last year and Anaheim has had a 17.6-per-cent increase.

Interest in Shift

Neither city has plans to adopt Orange's incentive program, unique in the United States. Chief Duncan says that because of the program, officers from other departments are showing interest in transferring to Orange.

"We are attracting experienced men," the chief said. "There is a waiting list of people wanting to come on the force."

But Chief Duncan said that with the decrease in the crime rate, there is little need to add to the force of 116 men, which is about average for a U.S. city of Orange's size and population—10.6 square miles and 85,000 persons. So far, the city has paid \$80,000 in bonus increases to policemen—far less, Chief Duncan says, than it would have cost to hire more personnel.

The salary increases will remain, even if crime in Orange starts to rise again.

Integrity Cited

The senior officers in Orange's Police Department—Lieutenant, captain and chief—do not participate in the wage-incentive program. They are classified as managerial personnel.

"In a dishonest department there would be cheating," Chief Duncan says. "This is not a dishonest department. I depend on the integrity of our system."

The wage-incentive program was created during bargaining with the city over police salaries last year.

"They kept telling us how they were the best police force around," city spokesman Clifford Miller said. "We wanted them to prove it."

The city decided to add 1 per cent to the policemen's salaries for every 3 per cent reduction in crime. Robbery, burglary and auto theft—the most prevalent crimes in this middle-class community. The program does not encourage

bonus hunting because they do not get pay increases for arrests. What does pay off is stopping crime before it happens.

Policemen have devised many preventive measures. Officer Milt Galbraith, a training officer in the Community-Services Division, outlined some of the new tactics:

• A program called "The Watchful Eye" teaches crime prevention to housing-development and apartment dwellers, using films and lectures by policemen. The officers demonstrate security devices and urge residents to call police whenever they think a crime might occur.

• The neighborhood officer concept has been reinstated, allowing an officer to stay assigned to the same neighborhood indefinitely. He learns the problems of a specific area and is able to take precautions.

• To stop auto thefts, police patrol parking lots looking for unlocked car doors and open windows. In such cases, they drop a leaflet reading, "If I were a thief, I would have stolen your unlocked car." A similar practice is employed at unlocked garages. Owners find a leaflet: "If I were a thief, I would have carted away half your garage."

• The Police Department has proposed a bill to the city council which would require builders to install better locks on homes and apartments.

• Officers are taking the time to talk to apartment managers about installing brighter lights and informing tenants about the crime-prevention program.

'Extra Loaf'

"There are so many things being done," Officer Galbraith said. "The officers themselves see the need. And they also think, 'If I'm going to put an extra loaf of bread on the table, this is what has to be done.'"

"The overall result is a lot of self-pride among the officers," he said.

The 16.28-per-cent drop in the four major crimes here contrasts with a 7-per-cent rise in all major crime in California during the first six months of this year, the latest figures available. Only one other California city, San Francisco, has reported a crime reduction this year, a 6-per-cent decline. Nationwide, the FBI reports that major crime has increased by more than 15 per cent this year.

Officer Galbraith said there were 2,499 rapes, robberies, burglaries and auto thefts in Orange last year, and nearly 2,100 this year, through November. Other types of crime were negligible both years, the police reported.

"And the word is spreading," he said, "that most burglars who come into Orange get caught. We haven't added any new punishment but we tell the cops we catch. 'Tell your friends not to come to Orange.'"



PATROL DUTY—Patrolman Robert Reifeiss, left, and master patrolman Bill Yackie prepare for a patrol.



Katherina Focke

German-speaking world. Instead, their successors in the generations to come will be working in other lands and other languages.

Key Roles

Here and there, individuals with Jewish roots to their family trees have appeared to play key roles in contemporary Germany. Two cabinet ministers in the present West German government are partly Jewish. Katherina Focke is the minister for health and family affairs, and Egon Bahr, currently minister for economic co-operation, was, under former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the most influential architect of Bonn's foreign policy.

Ironically, such stories are even more commonplace across the border in East Germany, where there are at most 5,000 Jews and where the government maintains a militantly hostile attitude toward Israel. Still, Jews have been prominent in East German affairs since the late Hans Eisler saluted the state's founding by writing its national anthem. At present, two Jews, Albert Norden and Hermann Axen, are members of the Communist party Politburo and the mysterious Gen. Markus Wolf is the guiding genius

The Success of Japanese Immigration to Brazil

By Leonard Greenwood

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—The 66-year-old story of Japanese immigration to Brazil is one of success that has aroused the awe, envy and some currents of resentment among Brazilians.

The 250,000 immigrants have grown to 730,000, less than 1 per cent of Brazil's population, yet they have had a profound impact on its economy and eating habits. The Japanese have dominated sectors of agriculture, developed mechanization and the use of fertilizer and modernized transport and marketing.

In the great wholesale food market of Sao Paulo, half the deals are in Japanese. Produce is bought and sold by giant co-ops. The highest named Cotia after the town where it is based, handles 10 per cent of all movement and it is 80 per cent Japanese-operated.

Yoshihiko Horino, chief of Cotia's fruits and market garden produce, says Japanese farmers produce roughly half of Brazil's greens, tomatoes, eggs and pears and more than 90 per cent of its tea, grapes, strawberries, plums and sweet melons. In Sao Paulo State, only one in 10 persons in agriculture is Japanese, but they grow a third of the food. Brazilians eat grapes year

round because Japanese farmers in Parana can grow two crops. Housewives in the far south buy sweet melons in winter, grown by Japanese farmers 4,000 miles north in the Amazon. On the remote northwest frontier, where dried black beans were the only vegetables five years ago, shops now sell lettuce, tomatoes and vegetables grown by 26 families at a village in the jungle called 13th of September.

Nearly all early Japanese settlers came to Brazil as agricultural laborers. Growing and marketing food is still their economic base, but for years now the Japanese have been moving into the cities.

Today, only half of Brazil's Japanese are still in agriculture. Nearly 40 per cent are in commerce and the remainder in industry.

In Sao Paulo, the districts of Liberdade, where the first Japanese shops and boarding houses in the city opened along Rua Conde de Sarzedas in 1930, and Saude are completely Japanese. Saude has 50,000 Japanese and Liberdade 30,000.

The Japanese immigrants came to Brazil to escape poverty. Japan was still suffering from the disruptions caused by the end of feudalism in 1868. Many had gone to Hawaii and the United States, but they ran into

opposition from the white labor force.

At that time, Brazil desperately needed labor for its great coffee plantations. When slavery ended in 1888, Brazil brought in thousands of Italians. But after the coffee market collapse of 1902, the Italians suffered so much their government stopped them from coming.

In 1908

The first 781 Japanese sailed into Santos Harbor—gateway to the "promised land"—in 1908. They toiled on the plantations only for food and miserable lodgings.

During World War I, developers opened new lands in the south and west of Sao Paulo State and Parana. They were not so fertile as the red soil of the old plantations and prices were low. Japanese immigrants put down their savings as deposits and bought 60-acre lots on installments.

By the late 1920s, the third and fourth generations of Brazilian-born Japanese were growing up. The tight bonds that had held the community together were crumbling and the young were integrating into Brazilian society.

A huge chasm has opened up between the generations. Older

Japanese cling to their traditions. For them, the tea-drinking ceremony is a part of life. They have learned little Portuguese, and outside the colonies they are strangers in the land.

Shock Parents

Today, Japanese-Brazilian teen-agers wear jeans and the girls shock their parents with their hair. Their friends are Brazilian, their language is Portuguese and their allegiances are strongly Brazilian.

"You might annoy a young Japanese by calling him Japanese," an American businessman said, "but you will never insult him by calling him a Brazilian."

A European banker, who is fluent in Japanese, says that in some families there is almost no communication between the generations. "I've often had to interpret between parents and children in Japanese homes," he adds.

Today, a new wave of Japanese is sweeping into Brazil—the dark-suited financiers, industrialists and businessmen. They are vastly different from those who came before, for with their millions and their technology, they're laying plans to make Brazil a showpiece of overseas Japanese investment.

A huge chasm has opened up between the generations. Older

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

By William Ellington

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials plying the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the no change from he previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the

	Sales m	100s	High	Low	Last	Net	Ch'ge
...

	Sales m	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
						Ch'ge
Oxicon/Crucible 1c	2	13%	13%	13%		
Decorated Corp	580	2%	2%	2%	2%	

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

	12%	13%	13 1/2%
Crusible 10	500	2%	2%
General	132	5	4%
Main Int. 30e	65	7	6 — 1
Min. Int. 1.85e	52	1	
Gasoline 35	17	10%	9%
Oil 35	17	10%	9%
Wholesale Gas	152	4%	3%

RedFurn 40	26	7/4	7	7/4	MacMillanBled 1	1	23	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/4
colCorp 36	81	0/4	7	7/4	Macrodoria Co	38	5/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/4
CarryFurn 36	10	3/4	3	3 1/4	MacdonGael 129	149	11/4	11/4	11/4	1/4
Furnish Furn 129	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	Madsen Energy	37	6/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	1/4
Co Co 1.40	10	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	Magma Pow Co	402	4	3/4	3/4	1/4
Summer 2	5	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	Majority R. 656	215	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
DeerPark 1	62	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	Mallinckrodt 14	385	32 1/2	29	32	3 1/4
WoodCo. Bde	0	2	3	3	Manitowoc Inc	41	12 1/2	12	12	1/4
					Manitowoc 11					
					Manitowoc 11					

By Thomas E. Mullaney

		Sales in			Net
		100s	High	Low	Last
					Chg
Marcus	Corp	52	3%	3%	3 1/4 - 1
Marine	Collins	243	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4 -

New York City banks increase Wednesday. First National City unchanged at 10 per cent. Major reduction in the prime rate as trend of interest rates

	Sales m	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
SolidState Scient	130	813	7	712	+	
Sonoco Prod	60a	59	1413	1133	13	+11
Sonoma Vineyards	113	14m	1	14m		

initiated their 1975-76 fishery agreement calling for Japan to reduce its total annual fishing catches in the East Bering Sea and the Northeast Pacific by 20 per cent to 1.5 million tons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The stock market seemed to be in a mood to move higher last week but could not generate sufficient momentum to break a long-term

Perry Road Sfrs	62	2%	2%	-	-
Peterson/H&M	114	2%	2%	-	-
Petrillio L7H	23	62	99	59	
Pfeiffer/Cop	9	16	13%	14	
PhysicaCom Cdp	6	12	11%	12	
Piedmont Jvls	120	4%	4%	-	-
Pinkwater L2S	150	24	21%	24	+2%
Pioneer HIBRD	197	27	24	26	+1%
Planner Sid Etl	18	5%	5%	+%	
Sleight Int'l 7U	54	4	3%	3%	-
Sleight/Southw's	44	4%	4%	4%	-
Slovene Technol	1274	5%	5%	4%	-
Solar Chemical	93	3%	3%	3%	-
Stratford Texas	114	5%	5%	5%	-
Subway Chn 220B	16	15	15	16	-
Suburban Int'l	77	4%	4%	4%	-
Sugarc Inc. adl	19	4%	4%	4%	-
Sullivan Corp	73	10%	9%	9%	-

FOREIGN				
AngloAmSA	30e	1057	4%	4 1/2 4%
Anglo AG	2.37e	877	5 1/2%	44 1/2 49 3/4 +1%
BlvdvoorGAM	1.12e	868	13%	12 1/2 13 1/2 + 1/2%

Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch'ge					100s High Low Last Ch'ge				
Marine Corp	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	Marine Corp	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2

MS Int	014	4%	3%	4% + 3%		142	1%	1%	1%
AC Cp 10e	182	4%	4%	4% + 1%		160	2%	2	2

Intercon Energy	20	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Microwavecell #	23	1	1	1
Intercon Ind .20	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	MidCentral Prop	22	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Intercon Gs 1.28a	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	MidTexCom .23	17	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

James River	100	7	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	4	Mrs. Smith Sp	14	23	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jamesbury	50	12	9 1/4	9	9 1/4	1 1/2	Mobile Gas Sv	1.24	33	9	8 1/4	9 +
Jameson Empire	32	4	3 1/2	3	3	1 1/2	Modern Merch		60	3	2	3

diver Corp	135	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	4 1/4
amanCpa .56	57	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
aman Cp of l		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	

sysmonPICem	30	9	0 1/2	7	7	— 1 1/2	HalData Comm	164	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
nameVogt	80	54	7 1/4	7	7	— 1 1/2	Nel Data Corp	314	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4
							NatGarrill	506	26	8 1/2	8

swyrd	.18	20	4%	4 1/2	4 1/2 + 1/2	NewPlanR1	1.60	7	11	10%	11 +
swsonProd	.12	315	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2 - 1 1/2	NewPlanR1	.50	34	3%	3%	3%
swferChem	.34	184	10%	10%	10% - 1/2	NewPlanR1	.50	34	3%	3%	3%

scite Cp	.09	476	10%	5%	10	+1%	Nwt FinInv	1.670	142	24%	1%	24%
oneStarBr	.50e	20	7%	7%	7%	-1%	NwstPubSvc	1.70	34	15%	15	15%+
newFth	4.8e	3	107	105	107	+1	Haxell Cp	.56	169	8%	8%	8%

adisonG&E 1.20	149	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1 1/2	Opter Corp	47	26	1 1/2	3 1/4
ama Energy	37	6 1/2	5 1/4	6 1/4	1 1/4	Optical Coats Lb	97	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/4
ama Bus. Co	207	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	Optics, Inc	102	2 1/2	6	4 1/4

PanAlask Fishrs	33	2	17%	17%	1%	ScuthnUnion Pil	236	19%	17%	19%+1
Pandick Press	35	13%	11%	1%		ScuthldPap ad	4	13%	13%	13%
PanAlask Fishrs	33	2	17%	17%	1%	Chasr T. Alplf	47	21%	21%	21%

PennEnterp	1.40	41	11	10%	11	Standun Inc	69	4	3%	3%
Ponaz Lo Tx B	335	2%	23	27%		StanleyHome I	13	8%	8	8%

Puller On Well	12	1%	1%	2%
PollutCon Ind	142	3	2%	2%
PollutCon Well	16	1%	1%	1%
Sunlite Oil Ltd	180	1%	1%	1%
Sunsar Foods	17	2%	2%	2%
Superior E1	24	1%	1%	1%

Pulaski Furn. 10p	21	34	34	34	—	1/2	Texas Gas	73	17	17	17	—	1/2
Puriton Bennett	91	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1 1/2		Teleco Mktg Svcs	427	1	3	3	—	1/2
Purton Dan Cap	27	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	1/2	Tele Comm'l	83	14	2	2	—	1/2

Real Estate	194	6%	5%	5%	1%	Time Ind	2%	2	2
Rhythm & Lyric	194	6%	5%	5%	1%	Timeplex Inc	1	1	1
Recognition Eq	463	2	1%	1%	1%	Timex Corp	33	4%	4%

Robtson Ols Sy	28	26	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	1 1/2	Lymshare Inc	188	6 1/2	5 1/2	6	1 1/2
Rockef Resrch		94	1 1/2	1	1	3 1/2	Tyson Foods	45	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	1 1/2
Radco Corp		80	2 1/4	2	2	1 1/2						

ScholasticMag	32	41	4	4	4	UnivCo	50	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1
Schoell Inc	52	156	6	6	6	UnivFoods	110	101	10 1/2	10	0 1/2	
Seaboard	26A	127	43A	E	5A	Univ GasOil	10	0	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3

Sheldahl Co	96	27 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	Victoria Stations	65	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sheldahl Co	30	53	12 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	Vipont Chem	74	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Sheldahl Co	0	0	0	0	0	Va Chemical	5	14	12 1/2	13 1/2

WernerCon1 20h	9	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
WestCo .13	39	6 1/2	5	5 1/2-1
WestpacM Rel 11	57	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4

Wilson HJ	47	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	1
Winco Corp	80	4	3 1/2	4	
Wilson Bros	22	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	

Wright WE .18	12	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wyoming Hal un		23 1/4	22	22	-1 1/2
Xerox Corp .05	14	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	+ 1/2

Botswana Rsl	147	78	78	78
Broken Hills	17	62	61	61

Kansa! EP	1.37r	H	21 ² ₂	21 ² ₂	21 ² ₂ +	1 ² ₂
Kirin Brew	21o	o	8 ¹ ₂	8	0	+ 1 ² ₂
KlondGold	87o	402	16 ² ₂	12	14 ¹ ₂ +	1 ² ₂

TelefonDeMex B	28	7	7	7
TokioMaIF BBb	44	82 1/2	78 3/4	78 3/4 - 1 1/2
TokyoShDeF 8 1/2		70	100	100 - 1 1/2

Unless otherwise noted, rates or dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly

months plus stock dividend 1—Fold in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-dis-



In NFL Activity

Eagles, Falcons, Redskins Triumph

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Rookie quarterback Mike Boryla won his third straight game for the Philadelphia Eagles today, turning two first-quarter fumbles into touchdowns in a 28-17 victory over Detroit.

Boryla threw a six-yard scoring pass to Harold Carmichael after lineman Mitch Sutton recovered a fumble by Ron Jesse on a swing pass at the Detroit seven-yard line.

Boryla also threw a one-yard TD pass to Charles Young late in the third quarter. Young caught seven passes for 73 yards to overtake Drew Pearson of Dallas for the pass-receiving leadership in the National Conference with 63 receptions. Pearson has 62.

The touchdown pass to Young sealed the victory after the Lions had pulled to within 14-10 on a one-yard sneak by quarterback Greg Landry. Boryla then drove

the Eagles 66 yards toward a four-yard touchdown plunge by Tom Sullivan with 6:44 left in the game.

Landry fired a 31-yard touchdown pass to Jesse with 2:08 remaining.

Falcons 10, Packers 3

At Atlanta, the long suffering Falcons played outstanding defensive football to beat Green Bay, 10-3, and break an eight-

game losing streak before the smallest home crowd in their nine-year history.

Although all of the 58,850 tickets for the game were sold, giving the Falcons their 28th consecutive home sellout, only 10,020 showed up in the heavy rain to watch the Falcons close out a 3-11 season. The 49,000-plus shows were a NFL record.

The Falcons offense was paced by running back Dave Hampton, who gained 95 yards and scored the game's only touchdown of a five-yard run around left end with 1:40 remaining in the first period.

The Falcons, a one-touchdown underdog, widened their lead to 10-0 midway through the second period on a 47-yard field goal by Nick Mike-Mayer.

The Packers tried four field goals but made good on only one, a 43-yard kick by Chester Marcol with eight seconds remaining in the third period.

Redskins 42, Bears 3

At Washington, Sonny Jurgensen threw for a touchdown and set up two scoring plunges by Larry Brown of the Redskins turned up for the Super Bowl playoffs beginning next weekend with a 42-0 rout of Chicago.

Before leaving early in the second half, Jurgensen completed 14 of 23 passes for 205 yards. In addition, Charley Taylor caught two touchdowns and Duane Thomas produced 102 yards on eight carries.

The Redskins defense also contributed four interceptions and four sacks of three Chicago quarterbacks.

The Redskins gave quarterback Bill Kilmer the day off and substituted freely throughout the second half against the demoralized Bears, who wound up with a 4-10 season record.

Dolphins 34, Pats 27

At Miami, the Dolphins' reserves, led by aging quarterback Earl Morrall, spotted New England a 24-21 victory.

Morrall, 40, threw off two pass-interceptions to limit touchdown bombs of 37 and 46 yards to third-string receiver Melvin Baker. It was the 40-year-old Morrall's first start of the season as Miami coach Don Shula rested quarterback Bob Griese for the playoff opener against the Oakland Raiders next Saturday.

Don Nottingham, subbing for fullback Larry Csonka, who also rested, scored two touchdowns on one-yard plunges. His second score came after Benny Malone's 73-yard kickoff return and provided the go-ahead points with 9:25 left in the game.

New England running back Mack Herron set a new NFL season combined yardage record of 2,444 yards rushing, pass receiving and returning kicks, breaking the old mark of 2,440 set by Gale Sayers of the Chicago Bears in 1966.

Several other jockeys are under suspicion and more arrests are expected. The police also are investigating the shotgun slaying of a Marseilles underworld figure in whose villa they had earlier discovered 100,000 francs worth of losing Tiercé tickets on the race.

There are reports that they plan to reopen the case of a jockey who committed suicide in 1970. The police reportedly think it may be connected to the present affair, although it happened three years earlier.

There have been threats. The estranged wife of a jockey, herself an amateur rider, had to go into hiding under protection after being threatened. One of the jockeys was seized in a police stakeout while receiving blackmail money from another. He was charged with beating up a third jockey and threatening to dynamite his house for talking too much about the race to the police. Racing officials also have been menaced.

And behind it all there is a suspected mastermind. He is said to be a retired gangster from Marseilles who now breeds thoroughbreds at an ultramodern stud farm in Normandy. He reputedly has moved his money in robbery, blackmail and in the drug traffic. He also is said to have political connections and was awarded the order du Mérite Agricole.

Last week the racing weekly, **College Basketball**

Saturday's Games

Boston St. 81, Salem St. 72. Princeton 72, Davidson 56. D. Mass 78, Siena 64. Pittsburgh 72, St. Joseph 60. Boston Coll. 105, Northeastern 74. Rutgers 81, Johns (NY) 74. Ole Miss 80, Mississippi St. 67. Youngstown St. 121, N. Hampshire 42. Nebraska 78, Wichita St. 65. Iowa St. 91, Iowa 90.

South

Glendale 89, Appalachian St. 84. NC St. 82, Clemson 81. Wm. Mary 77, Wagner 65. Memphis St. 102, Murray St. 77. Louisville 84, Florida St. 75. Va. Tech 82, Auburn 82. Mississippi 81, SMU 65. Richmond 85, VMI 80.

Midwest

Minnesota 83, N. Illinois 57. Michigan 81, Dayton 64. Indiana 80, Texas A-M 75. Purdue 114, Wm. Kentucky 61. Michigan St. 62, Wm. Michigan 69. Ohio St. 80, Ohio University 67. Youngstown St. 121, N. Hampshire 42. Nebraska 78, Wichita St. 65. Iowa St. 91, Iowa 90.

West

Oklahoma 81, Furman 66. Texas Tech 70, New Mexico 60. San Diego St. 83, Rice 75. Weber St. 70, Army 59. Montana 84, Portland 47.

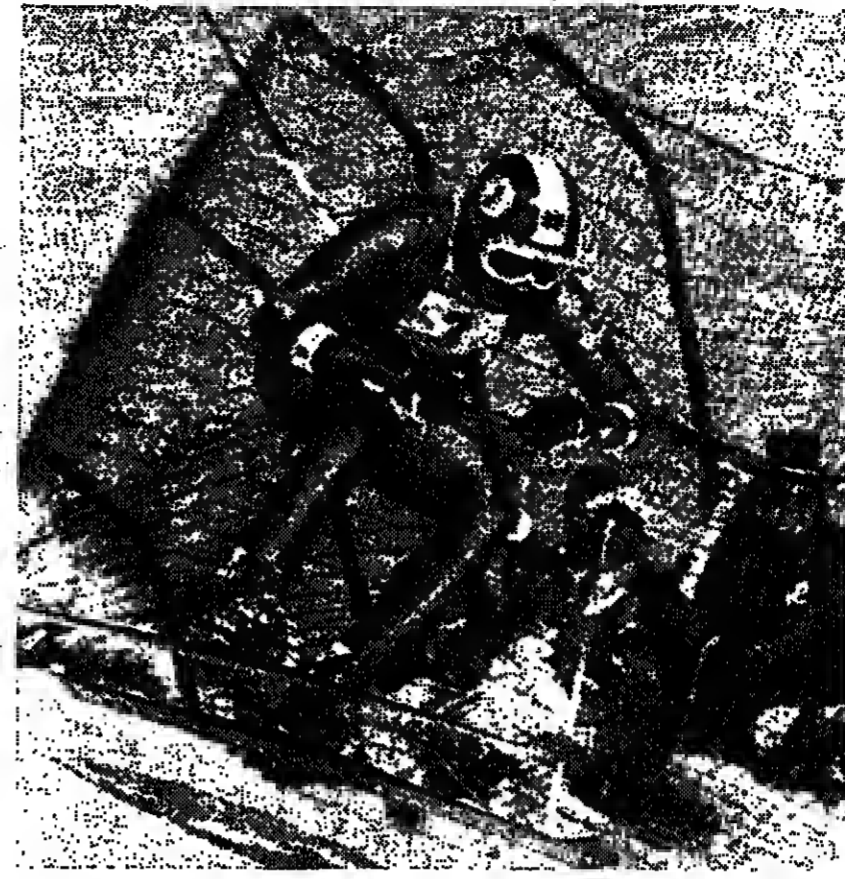
Jayhawk Classic

Washington 74, Kansas 64. Connecticut 67, Campbell 64. Florida 64, Wake Forest 64. Arizona St. 81, Illinois 62. Arizona 67, Kansas St. 65. Volunteer Classic

Tennessee 84, Harvard 69. Navy 78, Cincinnati 67. Ohio St. 80, Ohio University 67. Marshall 82, Oral Roberts 72. Idaho St. 60, Long Island 51.

Friday's Games

Georgia Tech 88, Georgia St. 74. Occidental 104, Drexel 78. West Virginia 76, Winston 57. Utah 102, Army 84. Utah St. 71, Colorado St. 70. USC 87, Nevada-Reno 84. Oregon 84, Nevada-Las Vegas 77. Los Angeles 86, Baylor 66.



Klammer Repeats Downhill Victory

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Franz Klammer of Austria and Lloyd's of London were the big winners today and the disqualified West German team the big loser in the men's World Ski Cup downhill race.

Klammer, scoring his second consecutive downhill victory, increased his lead in the World Cup standings to 23 points and led Austria in seven of the top 10 places, clocking a top speed of 80 mph (130 kph) on his way to a 1.36-second victory over Italy's Herbert Plank in 1:54.72.

Lloyd's, the London insurance company, beat an oncoming ice bank by an hour to save 20,000 Swiss francs (\$8,000 dollars) in insurance laid against cancellation for bad weather.

But the dispute over the super-smooth "fish-skin" suits erupted again when the jury disqualified the West German team for wearing the banned outfits. The move cost Michael Veith third place to the race and in the overall standings, and the West German team immediately protested the decision.

The suits have been banned by the International Ski Federation (FIS) because they are so smooth that, when skiers fall, they continue to slide dangerously due to a lack of friction between the suits and the snow.

Austria's Franz Klammer on his way to first place in the downhill race yesterday.

UPI

French Racing Scandal Widening

By James Brown

PARIS, Dec. 15 (IBT)—It was no Dick Francis novel but the plot was getting thicker as a major scandal, which broke a year ago, unfolded in thoroughbred racing here last week.

A trainer and six jockeys—including the champion on the obstacles, Pierre Costes—were imprisoned last week and charged with rigging a hurdle race at Auteuil, the Prix Bride Abatue, run Dec. 9, 1973.

Also arrested and charged were 10 gamblers, mostly smalltime hoddums, who had tried to cash winning combination tickets on the Tiercé bet in the race, which paid 15,458 (about \$3,000) for 3 francs or 300,000 francs for a maximum bet of 60 francs. The winnings were blocked. In the Tiercé, bettors try to pick the first three horses in or out of order.

Several other jockeys are under suspicion and more arrests are expected. The police also are investigating the shotgun slaying of a Marseilles underworld figure in whose villa they had earlier discovered 100,000 francs worth of losing Tiercé tickets on the race.

There are reports that they plan to reopen the case of a jockey who committed suicide in 1970. The police reportedly think it may be connected to the present affair, although it happened three years earlier.

There have been threats. The estranged wife of a jockey, herself an amateur rider, had to go into hiding under protection after being threatened. One of the jockeys was seized in a police stakeout while receiving blackmail money from another. He was charged with beating up a third jockey and threatening to dynamite his house for talking too much about the race to the police. Racing officials also have been menaced.

And behind it all there is a suspected mastermind. He is said to be a retired gangster from Marseilles who now breeds thoroughbreds at an ultramodern stud farm in Normandy. He reputedly has moved his money in robbery, blackmail and in the drug traffic. He also is said to have political connections and was awarded the order du Mérite Agricole.

Last week the racing weekly, **College Basketball**

Saturday's Games

Boston St. 81, Salem St. 72. Princeton 72, Davidson 56. D. Mass 78, Siena 64. Pittsburgh 72, St. Joseph 60. Boston Coll. 105, Northeastern 74. Rutgers 81, Johns (NY) 74. Ole Miss 80, Mississippi St. 67. Youngstown St. 121, N. Hampshire 42. Nebraska 78, Wichita St. 65. Iowa St. 91, Iowa 90.

South

Glendale 89, Appalachian St. 84. NC St. 82, Clemson 81. Wm. Mary 77, Wagner 65. Memphis St. 102, Murray St. 77. Louisville 84, Florida St. 75. Va. Tech 82, Auburn 82. Mississippi 81, SMU 65. Richmond 85, VMI 80.

Midwest

Minnesota 83, N. Illinois 57. Michigan 81, Dayton 64. Indiana 80, Texas A-M 75. Purdue 114, Wm. Kentucky 61. Michigan St. 62, Wm. Michigan 69. Ohio St. 80, Ohio University 67. Youngstown St. 121, N. Hampshire 42. Nebraska 78, Wichita St. 65. Iowa St. 91, Iowa 90.

West

Oklahoma 81, Furman 66. Texas Tech 70, New Mexico 60. San Diego St. 83, Rice 75. Weber St. 70, Army 59. Montana 84, Portland 47.

Jayhawk Classic

Washington 74, Kansas 64. Connecticut 67, Campbell 64. Florida 64, Wake Forest 64. Arizona St. 81, Illinois 62. Arizona 67, Kansas St. 65. Volunteer Classic

Tennessee 84, Harvard 69. Navy 78, Cincinnati 67. Ohio St. 80, Ohio University 67. Marshall 82, Oral Roberts 72. Idaho St. 60, Long Island 51.

Friday's Games

Georgia Tech 88, Georgia St. 74. Occidental 104, Drexel 78. West Virginia 76, Winston 57. Utah 102, Army 84. Utah St. 71, Colorado St. 70. USC 87, Nevada-Reno 84. Oregon 84, Nevada-Las Vegas 77. Los Angeles 86, Baylor 66.

Black Hall of Fame Choices

Friday's Games

Washington 74, Golden State 60. (Cheney 22, Hayes 21; Barry 20, Wilkes 14).

Boston 82, Atlanta 60 (White 25, Owens 17; Van Arsdale 22, Drew 21). Buffalo 118, New York 104 (McAdoo 22, Martin 21; Fraser 22, Monroe 21).

Chicago 108, New Orleans 78 (Black Walker 21, Love, Thurmond 15; Nelson, Walk 15, James 13). Philadelphia 82, Milwaukee 60 (Carter 23, Cunningham 16; Jabbar 25, Dandridge 17).

Phoenix 82, Cleveland 64 (Scott 24, McMillen 12; Cooper 22, Davis 13). St. Louis 82, Detroit 62 (McGee 21, Smith 22; Fraser 22, Wingo 19). Detroit 108, Philadelphia 82 (Murray 23, Bing 22; Carter 23, Cunningham 21). Houston 121, St. Louis 82 (Marbury 22, Tomjanovich 21; Archibald 21, Wilkins 19).

Week-End, asked Marius Bertella, 48, a breeder originally from Marseilles, whether he was the alleged mastermind.

Mr. Bertella said that the portrait was similar but asked to be allowed to "do some retouching." He denied being behind the rigged race.

"I left Marseilles 25 years ago. That is, in 1949. All my activities are verifiable. I owe a lot to the friends who introduced me into the 'consortium de banque' of various casinos. It's there that I made a fortune. I have nothing to blush about," he told Week-End.

He vehemently denied to the paper that he ever had anything to do with illegal gambling.

"I know too well the ravages that it causes not to consider as criminals those who traffic in it."

Mr. Bertella said that he was decorated by the government for work in breeding, especially for the installation of closed-circuit TV to watch over broodmares.

The police and the racing authorities have pledged to push their investigation to the limit. Those already arrested have been accused of fraud and complicity in fraud, infractions of the Rules of Racing, and the corruption of employees. They face penalties of one to five years in prison and fines of from 3,000 francs to 36,000 francs.

The crooked race itself did not fool anyone observant. Run over 2 1/4 miles on the hurdle course, the field of 24 divided on the back stretch into two groups—

nine in front and 16 farther away. The nine were all made part of heavy betting around France of which the Pari-Mutuel and the track stewards had been informed beforehand.

The nine "finished" together, while the others, including the favorite, Times Square, ridden by Costes, were far behind.

An investigation was opened the next day which resulted in hundreds of interviews with jockeys and trainers. The first break did not come until last July, when the license of Costes was suspended. Another jockey, Robert Lacombe, allegedly a middle man between the fixers and jockeys, also was warned off the tracks. Lacombe was later caught in a police trap. Then last week the wave of arrests occurred.

They were not all that unexpected but they shook racing people just the same. In previous betting scandals, the police have gone after the bettors for bending the rules, such as Patrice des Moutis, "Monsieur X," who beat the Tiercé for more than 5 million francs on three occasions.

Many small bettors admire "Monsieur X" and even took credit for stimulating more play on the Tiercé. But now that the police are seeking to prove the existence of a crude fix, the racing world is worried that the public might decide to kill "the goose that lays the golden egg" that has made French racing the richest in the world.

Recovered in Time

Klammer survived two nasty nannies on the lower half of the 3,210-meter course, which dropped 450 meters, but recovered each time to beat Plank, the Italian downhill specialist, and teammate Werner Grissmann, who moved into third place on Veith's disqualification. He is second in the World Cup standing with 35 points to Klammer's 58.

"Just after the felsensturz, I sat down on my skis to steady them and I had a bit of trouble later down when I lost control of my right ski for a moment," said Klammer, who added that he had no great hope of winning the World Cup.

"First of all, I have to improve a lot in the giant slalom, then we will see," Klammer said.

The Swiss, with aces Roland Collombin and Bernhard Russi sidelined by injuries, the French and Noria. American competitors took a solid beating, as did Austria's David Zwilling, who won the world title on this course last year but managed only ninth, three seconds behind Klammer, today.



Guillermo Vilas throws away his racquet after his victory.

Vilas Tops Nastase in 5 Sets For Grand Prix Tennis Title

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Argentinian Guillermo Vilas crowned a great season in Commercial Union Grand Prix tennis tournaments today by defeating Romanian Ilie Nastase for the masters title here.

The 22-year-old fabled Nastase's attempt to capture the crown for the fourth successive year, defeating him, 7-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, in a three-hour final.

It was Vilas's seventh tournament victory in the Grand Prix series. On the way to the final, he beat Australian champion John Newcombe, Sweden's Bjorn Borg, New Zealander Onny Parun and Mexican Raul Ramirez. But the 28-year-old Nastase, with his tremendous record in the masters tournament, was favored in the final.

In the final, which Nastase described afterward as "more a game of nerves than a game of tennis," Nastase drew first blood, breaking Vilas's service in the third game. But the Argentinian captured Nastase's delivery in the next game and again in the eighth for a 5-3 lead. Serving for the set, he dropped his deliv-

ery to love and Nastase forced a tiebreaker.

Again Vilas seemed to falter at the crucial point, losing three points with backhand errors, but he recovered to clinch the set.

He was well on top in the second set, which he won, but Nastase got back into the match in the next. After dropping his first service, he broke Vilas in the second and fourth games and went on to take the set, handing the Argentinian's drives well for the first time during some long baseline rallies.

Appearing revitalized after a 10-minute break before the fourth set, Nastase went ahead, with the help of two double faults by Vilas. Nastase kept the pressure on and another double fault by Vilas, followed by a simple backhand error, finally let him through to level the match at two sets each.

Showing coolness and spirit after letting a two-set lead slip away, Vilas broke Nastase's service in the opening game of the deciding set. Another break took him to 4-1 and, though Nastase broke in turn to trail, 2-4, he could make no further impression on Vilas.

Leading Finishers

1. F. Klammer, Aus.	1:54.72
2. H. Plank, Italy	1:56.00
3. W. Grissmann, Aus.	1:56.00
4. H. Plank, Italy	1:57.13
5. M. Grabner, Austria	1:57.15
6. W. Margreiter, Austria	1:57.58
7. J. Walcher, Austria	1:57.68
8. G. Basson, Italy	1:57.73
9. D. Zwilling, Aus.	1:57.77
10. M. Jochner, Austria	1:58.43

World Cup Standings

1. F. Klammer, Aus.	58
2. W. Grissmann, Aus.	35
3. F. Groe, Italy	25
4. H. Plank, Italy	20
5. L. Sennarck, Sweden	20
6. E. Basker, Norway	18
7. J. Walcher, Austria	15
8. G. Basson, Italy	15
9. D. Zwilling, Aus.	15
10. H. Blatterer, Aus.	11

NHL Results

Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 2 (Loach, Kelly, MacGillivray; Benget, Harvey).

Vancouver 2, Kansas City 2 (O'Flaherty, Odeh; Dube, Gilbert).

St. Louis 4, New York Rangers 2 (Larose, Laffey, Plante, Polunski, Patrick, Merrick; Wierker, Ratelle).

Montreal 4, California 3 (Lapointe, Lambert, Mahovlich, Laffey, Tremblay; J. Stewart, Boston 2).

Toronto 4, Atlanta 2 (Robourin, Ellis 2).

Boston 12, Washington 1 (Ort 2, Schmalz, MacKenzie, Sevard 4, Hynes, Maroon 2, Rodge, Vachon, Buzk; Duperré).

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3 (Provorot, Schock 2, Larouché, Khoch, Orcher; Marx 2, Rota).

Minnesota 4, Buffalo 3 (Margenau, Kautala, Diver, Parke; Robert, Duffer).

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Edmonton 5, Vancouver 2 (over time).

Toronto 1, Oakland 4 (over time).

Saturday's Games

San Diego 2, Indianapolis 0 (Lacroix, Riva).

Montreal 5, Winnipeg 3 (Russo, Taylor, Hughes, G. Howe 2; Hull, Rindras, Gratton).

Chicago 5, Michigan 0 (Harris, Morley).

New England 5, Quebec 4 (Mikheev 2, Caffery 3; Bayers, Shely, Pies; Cowles, Tremblay, Gaudin, Bernier).

Phoenix 4, Minnesota 3

Aging Blanda a Dual Threat Again

OAKLAND, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Forty-seven-year-old George Blanda threw a 22-yard touchdown pass and kicked two field goals last night to help the playoff-bound Oakland Raiders to a 27-23 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

The Raiders, who meet the two-time defending Super Bowl champion Miami Dolphins next Saturday in the AFC playoffs, used four quarterbacks in finishing the season at 12-2.

With the Raiders in front, 17-0, Blanda came in with 6:10 remaining in the third quarter and connected with a scoring pass to Cliff Branch to put the game out of reach for the Cowboys.

It was the first touchdown pass by Blanda since the opening game of the 1972 season.

The Raiders let Blanda lead two more series and he wound up the second with a 35-yard field goal. Blanda, completing 25 years in professional football, kicked a 31-yard field goal for Oakland's first score.

Ken Stabler, the Raiders' No. 1 quarterback, only played in the first half, but completed 11 of 17 passes for 131 yards and two touchdowns.

Stabler threw nine yards to Fred Biletnikoff and 14 yards to Clarence Davis to finish the season with 26 touchdown passes.

The Cowboys, missing the playoffs for the first time in the last nine years, finished the season at 8-4. Their first nine points came on a fumble recovery in the end zone by Drew Pearson and a safety while rookie running back Doug Dennison scored on runs of one and two yards in the second half.

Vikings 33, Chiefs 15

At Kansas City, Fran Tarkenton threw two touchdowns and Bob Berry added two more in the second half, leading NFL Central champion Minnesota to a 35-15 victory over Kansas City.

The victory sent the Vikings into the playoffs with a 10-4 record, while the Chiefs finished their most miserable season ever at 4-9.

A crowd of 35,480 watched in chilly temperatures. A total of 36,934 ticket-holders stayed away, which narrowly missed the no-show record of 40,202 set at Atlanta Dec. 1.

Steelers 27, Bengals 3

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw, with spectacular



George Blanda: at 47, one more touchdown.

support from his wide receivers and running back Franco Harris, buried two touchdown passes to lead the AFC Central Division champion Pittsburgh Steelers to a 27-3 victory over Cincinnati.

Harris rushed for 79 yards to post his second 1,000-yard season in his three years with the Steelers.

The Steelers wound up the season 10-3-1 and meet the Buffalo Bills here Sunday in a first round AFC playoff game. The Bengals finished with a 7-7 record.

A Fond Recollection of Saperstein and Others

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT)—It must have been 4 a.m. when Abe Saperstein lowered his round and aching carcass into bed. For weeks, the Harlem Globe trotters had been playing one-night stands in the deep South, sleeping and sitting on the run, rattling through the backroads by day to clown the evening away in some airless armory or high school gym.

